Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1844. NO. 37.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 24, 1844.

Another Letter from Gen. Jackson.

Gen. Jackson has addressed another letter on annexation to the Nashville Union. It is dated May 13, 1844. In this letter the "old hero" maintains his former opinions in favor of *immediate* annexation, and either rebukes or apologizes for his protege, Van Buren, just as you choose to take it. In his last paragraph he says:

"I cannot close these remarks without saying that my regard for Mr. Van Buren is so great, and my confidence in his love of country is strengthened by so long and intimate an acquaintance, that no difference on this subject can change my opinion of his character. He has evidently prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his administration, without a view of the disclosures since made, and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power."

Quite complimentary, indeed. What an admirable statesman must Van Buren be to prepare his letter to suit matters four years ago, and not for present exigencies. Is this letter intended to pave the way for another letter from Mr. Van Buren, in which he shall acknowledge that his "illustrious predecessor" has called to his attention some things which have occurred within the last four years which have induced him to change his opinion which was made up from the circumstances existing at the close of his administration? We shall see.

JOHN TYLER.

The New York Courier and Enquirer is of opinion that "the American people will long have reason to regret the failure of the attempt made by Mr. Botts to procure the *impeachment* of Mr. Tyler. That such an act would have been fully justified, no impartial man, of any party, will now deny. That it would have been sustained, but for that mock humanity so prone to consider every victim of justice a martyr, is equally unquestionable. The outrages upon the spirit and letter of the Constitution of which he has been guilty, the unconcealed corruption with which he has administered the Executive office, and the readiness he has evinced to sacrifice the interests, the happiness and the honor of his country to his personal ambition, most certainly subject him, if anything can, to that signal punishment which the Constitution has provided. But the failure of this righteous attempt, made under circumstances as favorable to success, because as clearly demanding it, as can ever be supposed to occur, shows that the power of impeachment, as at present vested, is merely nominal. It can never be exercised, however great the exigency which may require it. The lenity which has been exercised towards Mr. Tyler must indeed appear surprising, and can only be explained by regarding his unparalleled wickedness as nearly neutralized by his equally unparalleled weakness.—Providence, as it to exhibit its intrinsic imbecility, often joins to an unprincipled malignity, which would grace a devil, mental powers which would do no honor to a beast or an idiot.

"And so it has been, on a small scale, with Mr. Tyler. If his understanding had in any degree been able to keep pace with the wishes and principles of his heart, he would have proved a formidable foe to the liberties of his country. But though neither the feelings of shame, the reproaches of conscience, the fear of punishment, nor the dread of that future infamy to which history will consign him, have formed any barrier to his base designs, the country has found a sure resource in the weakness of his intellect; and in the fulness of their reliance upon this, the people have not thought it worth their while to visit his deeds with the retribution they have earned. They have disdained to hate him, and he has even been despised with moderation."

But it is evident that we are now reaping the bitter fruits of this forbearance to weakness. A weak man in a high office, is only the more dangerous, when he is obstinately bent on his own measures, however wicked. He becomes the tool of designing men, who use him for the furtherance of their base purposes. John Tyler should be treated as the mal-administration of his high office deserves, without any regard to his weakness. The editor of the New York Tribune asks:

"—Is it possible that the House of Representatives will shrink from the discharge of its solemn duty of impeaching the nominal and responsible contriver of all this wrong and mischief! Should it do so, what misconduct on the part of a President can *ever* lead to his impeachment? Must not the power to impeach be regarded as a hollow mockery?—Representatives of the American People! a mighty but glorious responsibility, rests upon you! Do your duty!"

ANNEXATION IN LOUISIANA.

A letter from New Orleans to the editors of the National Intelligencer, says:

"Every day convinces me that these "friends of Texas" in this city are most grossly deceived in their belief as regards the opinions of the great body of the citizens of this State. I have seen gentlemen recently in from different parts of the country, all of whom agree in saying that the general sentiment is against annexation, and this is particularly the case in the western parishes; and I again repeat, that if the subject was fully and fairly laid before the people, with all its bearings upon the interests of Louisiana, a large majority would be opposed to the measure. Private interest has a very extensive influence in the movements in this city as regards Texas, as so many are either directly themselves, or indirectly through their friends and connexions, deeply implicated in the lands or money."

The receipts on the Western (Mass.) Railroad, during the five weeks ending on the 10th instant, were $69,182—an increase over the same period of time last year of $22,325.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Methodist General Conference.

Sixteenth Day—Saturday, May 18—Bishop Soule in the Chair. Mr. Paine of the Tennessee Conference, led in the devotional exercises.

Bishop Soule presented the following Report of the Committee of Pacification on the subject of slavery:

The Committee of Conference have instructed me to report, that after a calm and deliberate investigation of the subject submitted to their consideration, they are unable to agree upon any plan of compromise to reconcile the views of the Northern Conferences.

JOSHUA SOULE.

May 17, 1844.

On motion of E. R. Ames, the above Report was accepted, and Committee discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

The above was all the business of general interest transacted. The Conference was proceeding harmoniously in its ordinary business. Nevertheless it is thought here that the signs indicate division.—As no plan of pacification has been hit upon, it is most likely the difficulty will be adjusted by a peaceable division.

Ex Governor John Davis, of Worcester, Massachusetts, embarked for Liverpool in the steamer Hibernia on Thursday. It is believed that his visit abroad has reference to the negociations pending to obtain a loan for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The Washington Spectator says that the group of statuary executed by Signor Persico for the embellishment of the eastern front of the Capitol, has been placed on its pedestal, and is the subject of unbounded admiration to all who have examined it. It is undoubtedly the most magnificent work of art within the United States.

It is stated in the New York Herald that Ole Bull has been arrested in that city, at the suit of Julius Schubert, (with whom he has on hand a legal difficulty in this city,) and held to bail at $10,000), in default of providing which he is detained in New York city.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 20, 1844.

The *Senate*, after some unimportant business, spent the day in Executive session.

In the *House*, the Post Office Bill was taken up, discussed and laid aside, and the Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. Some severe remarks were made about the President's sending a squadron to the Gulf, and the opinion expressed that our navy was too large for a peace establishment. Mr. Hale of N. H. said he would not vote one dollar for the President to expend in sending troops to the Sabine, and fleets to the Gulf.

AWFUL STATE OF HAYTI.

The following is the most definite account we have seen of the awful state of affairs in the Island of St Domingo. It is to be feared that that beautiful island will revert to a savage state, unless taken possession of by the United States, or some European power, sufficiently strong to maintain security and peace. It is painful to reflect, that after the fullest trial, the people there are found incapable of self government.

Correspondence of the N. Y Express.

Aux Cayes, Island of St. Domingo, April 29th 1844.

This Island is again suffering the horrors of civil war. The Spanish part of the Island, so called, have raised the standard of revolt, and the President left Port au Prince six weeks since, with an army to quell the insurrection. They had a battle at Atwar, two days march from the city of San Domingo. They took possession of the town, which was given up to the soldiers for pillage, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children, to masacre. I saw a letter after the battle, stating that the President did not think that the women and children would be murdered, but he could not restrain the soldiers.

The French Commodore, at San Domingo, hearing this, went to Atwar, if possible to settle the difficulties, and remonstrated with the President about the horrid massacre, and stated to him that such cruelties would not be permitted by civilized nations. The President promised that it should not again be permitted. The army of the President consisted of about fifteen thousand men, with two pieces of cannon. The Commodore then visited the Spanish army, so called. He could not make any arrangements with them. They were determined to fight until the whole army was sacrificed, if they were not victorious. Their army consisted of about six thousand infantry, a large body of cavalry, and six pieces of cannon.—The army was encamped six miles without the walls of the city. A battle has undoubtedly been fought, but the result we have not yet learned. The blacks in the place of Aux Cayes taking the advantage of the absence of the President, with his army, collected a large force and took possession of the city. A battle was fought between the blacks and the national guards on the 3d inst, and the city surrendered on the 4th. The two Generals who commanded the National Guard, Augustine and Colon, were black men. They led their troops into ambush, and there deserted with the black troops they had with them, leaving but about two hundred mulattoes to withstand an army of four thousand or five thousand blacks. About thirty of the Guards were killed, and some wounded. Very few of the blacks were killed. A great part of the colored population fled on board the shipping in the harbor, and a great part of them went to Jamaica. The consternation of the colored population was great beyond description, and indeed no foreigner felt himself secure at the time the city was taken, until he was on board some vessel in the outer harbor. No one was willing to risk his life among an infuriated company of half drunken blacks. The army of the blacks are now at St. Louis, opposed by an army under Gen Zaffrar, at Amun.

There is no doubt that the blacks will succeed in establishing a Government for themselves. But what that Government will be, cannot be predicted. There are very few of them capable of managing the affairs of the Island. The mulattoes will remove to other countries, or Islands. They will not remain here, and the greater part of the wealth belong to them. And it must be years, if the blacks establish a government, before the island will become what it now is in exports, and there is now but very little, compared with fifteen years ago. Business is entirely prostrated, and all that is sold is to Government, for the Army. But Government has nothing to pay with, not having a dollar in their treasury, but take provisions for duties. All they want is flour, cod and pickled fish. No other articles of provision will sell at any price, for there is nothing to pay with. There is very little wood, and no coffee, although now is the time for coffee harvest. There are none to gather it. I don't know what the wretched creatures can do, as soon there will be no provision for them. The flour and fish are almost consumed, and no American vessels will be so unwise as to land a cargo here, where there is no produce and no specie. Two vessels only have entered the harbor since the first of this month, and they were chartered for this place, and would have left, had they not have been detained on account of provisions. One of the vessels carries back two-thirds of the amount of her outward cargo. The persons who owned it were unwilling to have it remain, (being dry goods) and a part of the cargo of provisions of the other vessel, is returned, because, I consider there is no safety for American property here. It is truly a deplorable state of things.

I should advise those who have sent vessels or made shipments to this place, to make no more, for the present, for every thing is in a state of uncertainty. I believe there will be no settled government for a long time, if ever. I think they will eventually become divided into separate governments, with a chief to every arondisement, i. e. county, and the idleness and poverty become so great, that foreign vessels will have to be cautious in venturing near the Island. What the fate of this Island will be, it is now impossible to predict. I have, sir, written in haste, with innumerable interruptions. If you can make any extracts which may be interesting or profitable to your readers you are at liberty to do it.

May 1—I have just heard that a battle has been fought at Aquin, and a great many of the blacks were killed. But the blacks having a much larger army, took possession of the town, and commenced a general massacre of mulatto women and children. Yesterday they commenced taking most of the mulatto men and women who had not fled, and committed them to prison. I fear the result.—I fear there will eventually be a general massacre.

Later from the Coast of Africa.—The brig Atalanta, Capt. Lawlin, arrived at this port yesterday in 35 days from the coast of Africa, last from Montovia, brings intelligence some days later than our former advices. Rev. Mr. Seys had returned from an excursion in the interior, having explored the country for some hundred miles and planted two missionary station at the extreme end of his journey. This part of the country has never been visited before. He represents it as most beautiful. He was accompanied by Rev. R. R. Mallory, Rev. E. Johnson, Rev. A. F. Russell and Rev. J. H. Stevens, who all experienced good health during the whole time of the excursion. The Colony at Monrovia were in a most prosperous condition and enjoying excellent health. Business was flourishing and provisions were plenty. An American brig from Havana in the River Galenas, from having a cargo of slave goods, was suspected of being connected with the slave trade, was detained by the British and prevented from landing her cargo.—The British steamer Henlopen came round to Monrovia and towed the U. S. ship Decatur up the River to investigate the affair. The Br. brig Perrett made a second attack upon the slaveship Crawford. The ship had her cargo of 1000 slaves on board and was beaten off by the brig after some severe fighting on both sides.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH... MAY 25, 1844.

PARSON MUHLENBERG.

The Post charged home upon the Locofoco Convention at Harrisburgh, that Parson Muhlenberg's nomination had been brought about by bribery and corruption, and threatened hard to expose some of the western members of the Convention for their agency in the affair. But the Post has never yet told the people whose money paid the piper. It is well known that Parson Muhlenberg is very rich. It is said he married two sisters, getting a very large fortune with each, and that his resources are very great. It is well known that when the Muhlenbergers in the Convention found that the Shunk men were in strong force, and probably had a majority, they sent off an express to Berks county to visit Muhlenberg; and it is equally well known that, after two or three days fighting, the Muhlenbergers carried the day by the defection of some western Shunk men. This defection was brought about, the Post says, by bribery and corruption. Now taking all these circumstances together, is it hard to divine whose money purchased the men that voted for the rich ex-Parson, while Shunk, who is a poor man, was cast aside. Come, Mr. Post, explain whose money paid the piper. If Locofocos are so cheap, and men so venial as to buy them, it is important for the people to know who play this game before they entrust the business and money of the State in their hands.

Muhlenberg's Description of Germans.

The publication of Muhlenberg's letters from Germany in which he depicts the habits of the people of that country to be of no very attractive character, has annoyed the Ex-Parson terribly, and some of his supporters have even tried to deny the genuiness of the letters. This trick won't answer. The Ex-Parson dare not come out and deny those letters. The following is a beautiful extract from one of the Ex-Parsons letters from Germany, which we commend to the attention of the natives of that country, or their descendants.—Does the Ex-Parson tell the truth, or has he slandered Germany and the Germans:

"Of villages there are a great many; but they have rarely any thing attractive; on the contrary, they are *very dirty*. The DUNGHILL *is nearly always directly before the house door*, seldom more than a few feet off, and very often MEN, HORSES OXEN, PIGS, CHICKENS, &c. *live under one roof*. Too often this is the case in Germany; and the consequence is that one scarcely knows how to save himself from fleas and vermin. The best hotels are full of them, and even in the Palaces of Kings they say one is not secure from them."

☞Dr. Baily, of the Cincinnati Morning Herald, we have ever respected for his generally just manner of arguing and enforcing his peculiar views in relation to slavery. However we might differ in opinion with him, we ever accorded to him the best of motives, and truly charitable feelings. We were therefore pained and surprised at his account of the debate in the Methodist General Conference on the appointment of a Committee for the pacification of the church in reference to slavery. In his account, Dr Bailey has trifled with the holiest feelings of the human heart, and evinced a pleasure at the difficulties with which the church is environed which no Christian will envy. "Dr. Durbin's speech was full of *ecclesiastical* love;" "B. M. Drake of Mississippi was *brimful* of love also" &c., and "amidst this sweet feeling on both sides" the committee was appointed. The Doctor, also, in the same vein, prejudges the case. He says "every man who knows these gentlemen, knows what their report will be. It will be a glorious compromise, after the pattern of our political compromises, in which the *sacrifice* will be all on the side of *Freedom and Truth*." How did he know this? How completely has the result falsified his prediction. The Doctor wanted it to be so, and he so predicted it, but like all hasty men of jaundiced feelings he has missed the mark.

The truth is, no ecclesiastical body in the land has taken a more firm and decided stand against the encroachments of slavery than the present General Conference, and yet the debates have been conducted with surprising moderation, with one exception. The delegates appear to act under a proper sense of their deep responsibility, with the eye of God and the church upon them, and with that steady firmness which shows they are not to be turned aside from the right. The division of a great church on such a question as slavery, involving the most momentous consequences, and probably greater effects than any we now perceive—the prospect of the sundering of those ties of Christian fellowship and love which had long been cultivated with delight, the almost certainty that alienation of feeling would follow the sunderance of ecclesiastical connection—all these things and many others would rush upon the heart when the near prospect of division was first contemplated; and it was under these feelings that the debate so triflingly noticed by the Herald took place. We do not envy Dr. Baily the "sweet" feelings which prompted his remarks, or the moral perversion which permitted him to make them.

More Important Documents.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday last contains more important Texas documents, from which the injunction of secresy has just been removed. These documents are too long for our space entire, but we learn from the Intelligencer that the most material points disclosed by them are:

First. That there is no written evidence in the Department of State of the important fact stated in Mr. Upshur's letter of January 16th, 1844, that the proposition of this Government for the annexation of Texas had been for the present declined by the Government of Texas. We thus learn that one, at least, of the most important communications between this Government and Texas was not made in writing. There are other communications, no doubt, of equal importance, of which no record has been preserved. We have seen among the documents, for example, no written or printed account of the agreement or understanding between the two Presidents as to the employment of our land and naval forces, the commander of the former of which is instructed to put himself, as promptly as practicable, in communication with the President of Texas. *There must have been some such agreement or understanding*, or how would the President of Texas know for what purpose the commander of the forces of the United States had put himself in communication with him?

Secondly. That our Government was well aware, when it volunteered its proposition to Texas to be annexed to the United States, that the Government of Mexico did not regard Texas as an independent power, but as a rebellious province," and would act accordingly in its relations with Texas.

The following is the President's Message, transmitting these documents:

Message from the President.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether a messenger has been sent to Mexico with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, and, if so, to communicate to the Senate a copy of the despatches of which he is bearer, and a copy of the instructions given to said messenger; and also to inform the Senate within what time said messenger is expected to return:" I have to say, that no messenger has been sent to Mexico in order to obtain her assent to the treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the Executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect without the assent of any third Power. The Executive has negociated with Texas as an independent Power of the world, long since recognised as such by the United States and other Powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other Power. A messenger has been despatched to our Minister at Mexico, as bearer of the despatch already communicated to the Senate, and which is to be found in a letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms a part of the documents ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the Senate. That despatch was dictated by a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, by denying to Mexico all pretext for assuming a belligerent attitude to the United States, as she has threatened to do it in the event of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by the despatch of her Government which was communicated by me to Congress at the opening of its present session.—The messenger is expected to return before the 15th of June next, but he may be detained to a later day. The recently appointed Envoy from the United States to Mexico will be sent so soon as the final action is had on the question of annexation, at which time, and not before, can his instructions be understandingly prepared. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, May 15, 1844.

GEN. CASS.

Gen. Cass is catching it on all hands for his weak and contemptible letter on annexation. The New York Express is of opinion he had better try something else than letter-writing, as the publication of his correspondence with Mr Webster, while a Minister to Paris, did not elevate him in the esteem of his countrymen; and this new attempt to write himself into popularity may have the effect of using up what of reputation as a statesman Mr. Webster left him. The New York American introduces the letter in the following style:

"The meanest of all men is he who knowing the right, will, for the hope of personal advancement, pursue the wrong. In this category, unless he be greatly belied, stands Gen. Cass, whose trumpery letter, in favor of immediate annexation, follows these lines.

We were credibly informed at Baltimore, during the Convention, that gentlemen in attendance there from Detroit, spoke of Gen. Cass, as notoriously opposed to Annexation, and freely in the habit of expressing his opinion to that effect, to all with whom he talked. If this be, as we suppose it to be, true, then the barren chance of being made a Locofoco candidate for the Presidency has caused him to swerve from his integrity.

But Mr Cass has ever exhibited in his public life, that peculiar craft by which the *Mac Sycophants* are wont to rise—the craft of "booing." He could never, any more than *Sir Pertina*, "stand straight in the presence of a great man."

He booed and booed to A. Jackson—as the Antediluvian Richmond Enquirer calls him—he booed to King Louis Phillippe, and to Queen Louis Phillippe, and to all the little Louis Philippes—and he booed and snuffed with the royal sister of Louis Phillippe, old and clever Adelaide, and he chronicled all court dinners and court fetes; and, we dare say, fondled the court poodles—if such a sensible court have any such, with four legs—and now he is willing to boo to Locofocoism and Texan Annexation, and anything else that promises a chance to rise.

The reasoning of the letter is on a par with its independence. His military eye dreads attack through the wilderness of Texas, only to be approached from a seacoast without harbors—while himself inhabiting a city, that in one month from the fitting out in England of a fleet of steamers that should cross the Atlantic, and passing up the St. Lawrence, and through the Rideau and Welland canals, present itself in face of Detroit, before notice could even reach our seaboard of their fitting out or destination.

He dreads invasion through such a country as Texas, destitute of supplies and means, and sees none from the immense line of frontier extending from Maine to Lake Superior, held by the British, and with all appliances and means of war prepared.

He boos, in short, wonted reverence to A. Jackson.

Then, again, the appeal to prejudice in quoting an article from Fraser's Magazine, insulting to this country.

What would any man of common sense, and common honesty, think of an English statesman—and Mr. Cass, doubtless, is by some persons looked upon as a statesman—who should seriously argue from the columns of the Madisonian, which has, what Fraser's Magazine has not, a sort of official existence and sanction—and its ignorant and insolent abuse of England—about the public opinions or policy of this country?

Yet such is the whole aim of Mr. Cass's reference to a by-gone article in Fraser's Magazine.

Altogether, the letter is as contemptible in style and argument as in motive."

The New York Tribune lashes poor Cass without mercy. That paper says:

"We thought we had already a pretty vivid conception of the character of a reckless, ambitious demagogue, but Gen. Cass's letter in favor of Annexation has heightened the coloring of that character decidedly. That he would eventually come out in favor of Annexation we have all along expected, since that is the course by which alone he can hope to supplant Van Buren in obtaining the Presidential nomination at Baltimore, and his course ever since he returned from Europe has been governed by an unmistakable idea. From the most sycophantic of courtiers to the most obsequious of demagogues is no farther than from the sublime to the ridiculous, and those who know what sort of an Embassador the General was abroad can have had no difficulty in predicting the sort of Politician he would be at home."

Texas Annexation Treaty.—*Mr Benton's Speech in secret session.*—In the Globe of Monday evening is published a portion of the speech of Mr. Benton, delivered in secret session of the U. S. Senate on the Texas treaty, on the 16th, 18th, and 20th instants. Mr. Benton had previously offered the following resolutions, and his remarks were in support of them:

"*Resolved*, That the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States would be an adoption of the Texan war with Mexico by the United States, and would devolve its conduct and conclusion upon the said United States.

"*Resolved*, That the treaty making power does not extend the power of making war, and that the President and Senate have no right to make war, either by declaration or adoption.

"*Resolved*, That the country dismembered from the United States by the treaty of 1819, with Spain, comprehending Texas and a large territory between the Red River and the Arkansas, and being geographically appurtenant to the United States, and essential to their political, commercial, and social system, OUGHT TO BE reunited to the American Union, as soon as it can be done with the consent of a majority of the people of the United States and of Texas, and when Mexico shall either consent to the same, or acknowledge the independence of Texas, or cease to prosecute the war against her (the armistice having expired) on a scale commensurate to the conquest of the country."

Late from Texas.

Advices have been received at New Orleans from Galveston to the 11th inst.

The U. S. steamship Poinsett, Capt Semmes, touched at Galveston on the 11th inst., on her way to Vera Cruz, with Mr. Thompson, the confidential agent of our Department of State to the Government of Mexico, on board. The P. put in for fuel, and was to sail again next day.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Com. Conner, was off Galveston on the 10th inst. One of her launches was sent ashore, but with what object could not be learned.

The U. S. schooner Flirt, Captain Davis, was at Galveston.

The Galveston Civilian of the 1st inst. professes to possess a pretty correct knowledge of the nature of the recent advices received by the government of Texas from the United States. That paper says—"Our Ministers are not sanguine of the ratification of the Senate, though President Tyler and Mr. Calhoun appear to be so!" It then goes on to make the following statements which corroborate the suspicions heretofore entertained that the recent Naval and Military movements towards Texas, directed by President Tyler, were in fulfilment of conditions required by Texas before she would consent to negotiate for annexation:

"*The United States government, we understand, at length, though reluctantly, complied with all the conditions required by that of Texas, preliminary to entering into negotiations for annexation.* The head quarters of Gen. Gaines are to be made at Fort Jessup, on the frontier of Texas, where three regiments of Infantry and the 2d regiment of Dragoons are to be stationed, and the remaining disposable force under his command is to be distributed at various points along the line, while a fleet of ten sail is to occupy the Gulf, and *notice is to be given to Mexico that any demonstration against Texas, during the pendency of negotiations, will be considered as against the United States, and treated accordingly.* This is very pleasant while it lasts, as the Scotchman said when midway on his fall from the fourteen story house; but how long it is to last, and what is to be the result, we are not prepared to predict."

The Civilian published a copy of the Commander-in-Chief's order, dated April 11th, directing the 3d Regiment of Infantry, then at Jefferson Barracks, to proceed to Fort Jessup, and says that it "manifests a readiness on the part of the U. S. Government to comply with what are understood to be obligations recently entered into with this country."

The Civilian furnishes the following information relative to the special mission to Mexico, recently despatched from Washington:

"It is stated that Mr. Thompson, who has gone to Mexico upon the steamer Poinsett, is charged with important negociations from the United States. Two millions of the indemnity due and acknowledged to the United States remain unpaid, while four millions more of claims, the justice of which is said to be undoubted, remain unadjusted, for the payment of all of which in some way, the American Government is said to be unwilling longer to wait, as justice to her citizens has long since demanded that they should be satisfied. It is reported that the United States Government is no longer willing to admit the claim of Mexico to Texas, yet a very liberal allowance (to be paid by the assumption on the part of the United States of debts due her citizens from Mexico) would be made for the relinquishment, by Mexico, of her title to the territory in dispute between her and Texas, including *all* ever claimed by this Government."

Henry Clay's Two Heats.

Mr. Clay has been twice before the people for their votes, and has been twice beaten by large majorities.

His first heat was in 1824 and resulted as follows:

Candidates.	*Votes.*
Jackson,	99
Adams,	84
Crawford,	41
Total	224
Clay,	37
Maj. against Clay,	187

He tried it again in 1832, with the following success:

Candidates.	*Votes.*
Jackson,	219
Floyd,	11
Wirt,	7
Total	237
Clay,	49
Maj. against Clay,	188

Being one more against him than in 1824. If Mr. Clay loses a vote in eight years, how long will it be before he is elected?—*Alb. Argus.*

☞Very good, neighbor, we owe you one.—Arithmetic is an interesting science; suppose we set you a 'sum' in it—As thus: Martin Van Buren has run twice for President, receiving in 1836 one hundred and seventy votes, and in 1840 sixty. Now if he lost one hundred and ten votes in four years, how near will he come, by the same rule, to getting 133 in 1844?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Clay and Frelinghusen.—Mr. Webster heard of the nomination for President and Vice President, while in the cars on his way to Baltimore. A gentleman—the correspondent of the New York Commercial—says: "We were told that the convention had nominated Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, on which Mr. Webster said, with unusual spirit, "That's good"—that's a great ticket"—"we can elect that," and then he sprang to his feet and proposed, "Three cheers for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen." All this, as his glowing eyes indicated, came warm from his soul, like his great bursts of eloquence, unpremeditated; and it struck my attention because I had heard it said that he was cold towards the candidates proposed for nomination. I have seen no man more ardent in the Whig cause than he is.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, May 21, 1844.

Mr. Benton closed his remarks in Executive Session last evening, having spoken for three days against the Texas Treaty, and upon the resolutions which you will find prefaced to Mr. Benton's three day's speech, the first part of which appears in the Globe of last evening.

The injunction of secrecy is removed from all the speeches which have been or which may be made upon the Texan Treaty, as well as preliminary speeches.

Mr. Walker commenced a speech yesterday, which he continued to-day, for annexation, and in reply to Mr. Benton. There are a great many speeches prepared, and the discussion will probably continue thro' the present and next week, and perhaps longer. There are errors, I believe, in the calculations which have been submitted as to the detailed votes of Senators, but none as to the result. No one here doubts that the Treaty will be rejected by a vote of nearly two thirds.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, May 21, 1844.

In *Senate*, nothing of interest took place, the day being mostly spent in Executive session.

In the *House* the report of the Committee on the cases of the contested elections of Messrs Botts and Goggin reported, and the report was laid on the table to wait the report of the minority.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Hunt of New York, that of the sum appropriated in the Bill not more than half should be expended before the first day of January next. The object of this amendment is to prevent the President from using the money in fitting out fleets for the Gulf of Mexico. On this amendment a spirited debate arose which occupied the whole session. The whole Texas question was brought into review, and the conduct of the President severely commented on.

Mr. Owen of Indiana advocated annexation, and defended the President. He took up Mr. Clay's letter on annexation, and attacked that gentleman.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll by permission asked Mr. Owen if he had seen a speech which purported to have been delivered by Mr. Bention upon the 16th, 17th and 20th instants, where it was most clearly shown that the Texas of 1810 was a very different matter from the Texas of 1816, claimed by Mr. Clay. It was shown by Mr. Benton that the Texas of this day embraced four provinces of Mexico which never belonged to Texas, and which were never thought of in connection with Texas.

A member from S. C. (Mr. Holmes, I believe,) asked Mr. Ingersoll what were his views in regard to Texas?

Mr. Ingersoll answered promptly—"I am against the treaty—against annexation, and regard the attempt to add Texas to us, under the circumstances, as untenable in the eyes of the civilized world and disreputable in our own sight."

Mr. Owen went on to argue that Texas was ours, and then to contrast the Henry Clay of history with the Henry Clay of this day against Texas, and finally Mr. Owen closed his speech with the expression of great sympathy for the foreigners of Philadelphia who had suffered in the recent riot.

The House adjourned without taking the question.

Methodist General Conference.

From the New York Tribune.

Correction.—In our report of Saturday's proceedings is an error which we hasten to correct. It occurs in the copy of Bishop Soule's Report from the Committee of Conference, and consists in the omission of the words, 'and Southern,' thus changing the whole meaning of the Report. It should have been printed as follows:

"The Committee of Conference have instructed me to report, that after a calm and deliberate investigation of the subject submitted to their consideration, they are unable to agree upon any plan of compromise to reconcile the views of the Northern and Southern Conferences. Joshua A. Soule.

"May 17, 1844."

Seventeenth Day—Monday, May 20.

Bishop Hedding took the Chair, and the Conference was opened as usual.

John A. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference, offered the following preamble and resolution:

"*Whereas*, It is currently reported and generally understood that one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church has become connected with Slavery; and whereas it is due to this General Conference to have a proper understanding of the matter, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be instructed to ascertain the facts in the case, and report the results of their investigation to this body, to morrow morning.

Bishop Hedding (who occupied the Chair) rose to say a word before the Conference should proceed to consider the subject presented in the preamble and resolution just presented.—There was a clause in the Discipline which exhorted us always to remember that the eye of God was upon us, and he thought this an occasion when this admonition should be particularly heeded. He begged brethren, as this was a question on which there would no doubt be differences of opinion, to indulge no feelings, to utter no words, which could occasion regret in a dying hour. Let them remember that the Church was concerned in the matter, and act in such a way as to inflict upon her no injury.

Mr. Collins said this question was one which met us at every turn, and its early settlement was essential to the progress of the other business of the Conference. He would try by the grace of God to act according to the advice of the Chair, and to utter no language which would afford him pain on a dying couch.

Mr. Early, of Va., thought the Conference was ready to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Dunwody of S. C. thought the Committee should have more time, and not be required to report to-morrow.

Mr Early thought it the best feature of the resolution that it required the Committee to report immediately. He did not want the Committee to retain the matter in their own hands three or four days, for the discussion which might take place among them would have to be repeated in the Conference. He hoped the subject would be brought forward as soon as possible, and that it would be discussed in the spirit and temper to which they had been exhorted by the Bishop.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted

From the Louisville Journal of Monday.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.—The proceedings of Saturday were without interest, excepting as connected with the discussion of the resolutions for "church extension," which are still pending, though the proposition is certain to receive a very unanimous vote.—These resolutions have been rather *cautiously* regarded by some of the most worthy and reverend of the fathers in assembly; but there is no resisting their claims as presented by such intelligent, amiable, and energetic advocates as Dr. Plummer, of Richmond, Dr. Potts, of St. Louis, Dr. McLean, of Princeton, &c.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

Philadelphia, May 20, 1844.

On Friday evening, in the Rev. Mr. Barnes' Church on Washington Square, the Anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held, Ambrose White, Esq. presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rood, when an appropriate hymn was sung by the Choir.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Secretary of the Board, then read a most interesting Report of the affairs of the Board, and the extent of its labors from May 1, 1843, to April 30, 1844. The Missions among the Indian Tribes, particularly the Choctaw and Cherokees, is represented as being much devoted to Religion, and extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Every thing beyond the Rocky Mountains is of the most flattering character. The accounts from the Sandwich Islands are still more favorable, the addition to the Churches within the last twelve months being 5,295 persons, and from the beginning of the Missions in 1820, they amount to 30,605. Some interesting statements are made of the sufferings of the Nestorians of Western Asia, from which I learn 24 Priests were equally butchered, and the Church entirely broken up! In the Celestial Empire, China, the stations, Canton, Hong-Kong and Amoy, are said to be insufficient, but are nevertheless doing well. That at Singapore has been broken up. The Missions in Borneo are gradually instilling the proper instructions into the minds of the people, and much good is looked for.

The following members of the Ceylon Mission are now on their return home on account of ill health: Mr. Hutchings, Mr. Spaulding, Mr. Eckard, and wives. The Spasmodic Cholera has caused several deaths and much sickness.

In Africa, at Port Natal, fresh vigor has been given to the station. The return of Mar Yohannan has produced much benefit to the glorious work.

Since the last meeting, 23 Missionaries have been appointed; 21 have gone out for the first time; 3 have returned after having visited their relations and friends; 7 have died, and 13 have been removed at their own request.

The whole number of Missionaries now connected with the 25 Missions, is 138; Assistant Missionaries 224; Native helpers 130—making an aggregate of 492. In addition to these there are several hundred Native helpers not desiring support from the Board.

There are 32 Mission Churches, containing over 25,000 members, exclusive of many hopeful converts in Western Africa.—Connected with the Missions, are 7 Seminaries, 25 Boarding Schools, and over 600 Free Schools, containing altogether more than 32,000 Scholars.

The receipts of the Board from August 1, 1843, to April 30, 1844, were $163,688, and the appropriations to the Missionaries for the same period were $198,750, exceeding the receipts by $35,061.

Several other highly interesting statements were given, after which able, eloquent and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev Joel Parker, D. D., Rev. J. Scudder, M. D., of the Madras Mission, and Rev. Charles Read, of New York.

After singing an appropriate hymn, the meeting which was largely attended was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Neal.

Canal Tolls.—There has been received for tolls on all the Canals of this State to the 14th of May, 1844, (being the first 27 days of navigation) $340,734 59

There was received to 31st May, 1843, (being the first 31 days of navigation) 345,563 46

Increase, $65,171 13

Of this increase there is at Albany and West Troy, $25,047 11
At Buffalo and Black Rock 25,143 23
At Oswego, 9,582 35—59,072 59

All other offices, $2,098 44

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Canal Department for the above statement of tolls on the New York Canals. It will be seen that the receipts for the first twenty seven days of the present year exceed those for the first thirty-one days of last year, by the large sum of *sixty-five thousand dollars*.—Were the comparison between the *same* number of days for the two years, it would exhibit a gain of upwards of *one hundred thousand dollars* in favor of 1844. The receipts for the first month of Canal Navigation in 1844 will probably reach *half a million of dollars*.—[Alb. Eve. Jour.

Grants to the New States.—According to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the House of Representatives on the 26th of last March, the annexed sums have been granted to the new States respectively, in money and public lands for the purposes of internal improvement, education, seats of Government, public buildings, &c.—The lands reckoned at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre:

Ohio	$1,910,031	Louisiana	$892,600
Indiana	1,190,721	Michigan	1,331,987
Illinois	990,706	Arkansas	1,509,100
Missouri	739,061		
Alabama	679,513		$9,975,429
Mississippi	724,700		
Net expenditure on the Cumberland road (the two per cent fund deducted)			5,624,952
Total			$15,600,381

The cost of the Cumberland Road has averaged about $20,000 a mile.

"The Convention of Orthodox Churches met pursuant to adjournment; on Wednesday, the 15th inst., in the First Associate Church, Allegheny. The opening sermon was preached on the preceding evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Churches formerly represented, sent on a *full* delegation. Reformed Dissenting Church, which had not formerly been represented, had a delegate in this Convention. As the minutes, which will give a full account of their proceedings, will be published in a short time, we shall not attempt giving a synopsis of their proceedings. After deliberating for three days and making some further progress towards the object which they have in view, and to which all look forward with the most intense interest, the convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia one year from this time."—*Preacher.*

☞Hon

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	.....	$0 50
" " Two "	.....	0 75
" " Three "	.....	1 00
" " Three months,	.....	3 00
" " Six "	.....	6 00
" " Twelve "	.....	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	.....	$6 00
" " Six months,	.....	5 00

PITTSBURGH—MAY 28, 1844

The New Militia Law.

A good deal of excitement exists in this community in reference to the late militia law, which probably arises from misunderstanding. Those who have closely observed the affairs of this State have learned that our Militia System has been a constant expense to the Commonwealth, causing an annual drain upon the treasury of a sum nearly sufficient to pay the interest on a million of State debt. The object of the present bill is to stop this *leak* in our already nearly exhausted resources. We think it would be better to abolish the farcical system altogether; but the members of the Legislature did not think there was a sufficient expression of public opinion to justify such a course, and they passed the present bill to compel the system to bear its own expenses, which all will admit is only just.—The fines are now reduced to one dollar annually, instead of two as formerly, and measures adopted to enforce collections by the ordinary county collectors, without any additional machinery.

The necessity of the passage of some measure to prevent the constant drain upon the treasury will be evident from looking at the expenses of last year, when there was drawn from the treasury for militia expenses the sum of $42,448 59, and there were only received from fines $11 40! If we must have a militia system at all the present law is probably as good a one as can be devised. All must admit that the system should bear its own expenses. If the people desire the whole system of militia trainings abolished, let them petition the next Legislature to that effect.

Editorial Decency.

The Spirit of Liberty, an abolition print of this city, has the following editorial article last Saturday:

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We have heard nothing from this conclave, save that *President Junkin*, the veritable *author of the* DEVILISH LIBEL UPON JEHOVAH that *he* approved and instituted slavery,—even such a man, was *elected President* of this professedly Christian body! We care not though we hear no more.

This is a specimen of the decency and Christian charity of a paper which professes to take a high moral stand, and sets itself up for a judge over men's consciences.

Parson Muhlenberg.

The Post refers, in the peculiar slang of that sheet, to the bribery and corruption of the late Locofoco Convention which nominated Parson Muhlenberg, but the editor of that paper has not one word of defence to offer for the Convention or the Ex-Parson. He does not say that bribery and corruption was not used to effect the nomination of Muhlenberg; and he does not say that the Ex-Parson's money was not used to buy up his Locofoco brethren. He does not deny that Mr. Shunk, a very respectable, but *poor man*, and who was evidently the choice of the party, was *cheated* out of his nomination by trickery and corruption, and that the rich and lordly Ex Reverend Muhlenberg secured the nomination through the grossest rascality and venality. What a state of things does this exhibit. What poor man will have a chance hereafter, when money can purchase a nomination!—How can any respectable man who was friendly to Mr. Shunk, consent to vote for the *rich* Ex-Parson, whose nomination was obtained by bribery and corruption? We hope our readers will show this article to every Locofoco of their acquaintance, and ask him the question. If they ask for our authority, we refer to the Pittsburgh Morning Post, the Locofoco organ in this city, which paper declared that western delegates had been purchased, and that they were a marketable commodity.

The Rich Ex-Parson.

The love of money is quite a prominent trait in the character of the Locofoco candidate for Governor, if one can judge by his acts. The marrying of two sisters, and receiving a large fortune by each, is quite suspicious, as well as his forsaking the holy ministry to engage in political affairs, and attend to wordly matters. It must be confessed he has been quite success ul in his political aspirations, having pocketed some thirty or forty thousand dollars of the people's money as Minister to Austria, and the only service he rendered for it, that we ever heard of, was to inform our honest German citizens that they were a terribly nasty people, who put their dunghills before their doors, and nourished fleas and other such cattle in their houses. There is another instance of the *Reverend* gentleman's avarice in a case published in 7th Watt's Reports, page 79, before the Supreme Court, in which Muhlenberg sought to recover some money. The judgment of that high Court was—"It would be against every principle of equity, as well as the common sense of mankind," to permit the plaintiff to recover. So the *Reverend* gentleman, after preaching the gospel a number of years brings a suit to recover money, in which his plea was so *unjust* that the Court decided that it was not only against "*equity*" but "COMMON SENSE!" What an honest man he must be! A fine chap to make a Governor of, truly!

How bright and beautiful does the character of General JOSEPH MARKLE appear along-side of such a man! Honest, brave, noble-hearted, the true friend, the warm patriot, Gen. MARKLE possesses every characteristic to command the respect, and win the esteem of all who know him. Can there be any doubt who the people will elect Governor, the Ex-Parson, or the noble old farmer of Westmoreland.

More Executive Documents.

The National Intelligencer, of Saturday last, in a Postscript, publishes some additional Executive Documents, from which the injunction of secresy had been removed the day before. These documents are in answer to a resolution of the Senate requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to inform that body what sums of money had been drawn from the Treasury to be expended to carry into effect the orders from the War and Navy Departments, placing a fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and troops on the Sabine. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury replies that he has not the means of answering the requisition of the resolution, and he applies to the Secretaries of the Navy and War, to afford him the requisite information. These officers reply by addressing the President direct, refusing to acknowledge the Treasury Department as the proper medium of communication between the Senate and their Departments. The Secretary of the Navy informs the President that no requisitions have been made on the Treasury other than necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Home Squadron, which constitutes the force in the Gulf. The Secretary of War states that the only extraordinary expenses consequent on the late orders in his Department, is the ex ense of transporting the troops o the Sabine, amounting $8,100.

IMPORTANT.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday morning publishes the following from the Madisonian of Friday evening, as the *latest* direct information that we have of the views and intentions of the Administration in the critical position into which its unauthorized measures have thrown the country:

"P. S. We can (from what we have just learned) say to the friends of *immediate* annexation, be of good cheer. The English and the Abolition party will yet be defeated. Texas will be annexed to the United States before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. It is said there is no hope that two-thirds of the Senate will vote for the Treaty, and therefore it will be rejected by that *patriotic* body. But Texas *can* be annexed by joint resolution of the two Houses; and who can for a moment doubt but that OLD VETO (if permitted by you) will be found faithful to the end?

"Immediately upon the rejection of the Treaty, the President will unquestionably (we think) call upon Congress to annex Texas by joint resolution.—*Madisonian.*

MR. DARRAGH.

Our Representative in Congress has been warmly commended in high quarters for his firm and explicit opposition to Texas annexation, in his late letter. The National Intelligencer notices it editorially in a handsome manner, and the editor of the New York American copies some extracts, which he introduces with the following remarks:

ANNEXATION.—Publications on this topic multiply so much that it is difficult to keep up with them all. We cannot, however, refuse ourselves the satisfaction of making some quotations from a frank, clear and manly letter against the infamous plot, addressed by Mr Darragh of Pa, to his district, (which includes Pittsburgh) in answer to that of the supple Secretary of War, Mr. Wilkins (whom Mr. D. succeeded in Congress) in favor of it.

Mr. Wilkins is one of that class of politicians whom we most cordially despise, and take special pains to denounce—your *gentlemen Jacobins*—courting always the society and countenance of those whose principles they yet affect to hold in abhorrence—deferring to every party littleness that may gull the dear people, with whom they associate not at all—and ready to tread any path, however crooked or dirty which leads to the possession of office. No meaner exhibition of this meanest kind of men has recently appeared, than the letter which, on resigning his seat in Congress, to accept the War Department under *John Tyler*, Mr. Wilkins, with a view to sycophantize (we must coin the word for the man and the occasion) his new friend, addressed to his old constituents.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 24, 1844.

In *Senate*, after the presentation of memorials, the Fortification Bill was taken up and passed.—The Post Office Bill from the House was taken up, read three times and referred. The remainder of the day was spent in Executive Session. In the *House*, another *test* vote on the Texas question was then taken on a motion to lay some Texas resolutions, offered by Mr. Labranch of La on the table. The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 103 ayes to 76 nays.

OREGON.—Mr. Duncan moved that the Rules of the House be suspended in order that he might sub mit a motion that the House would go into Committee of the Whole upon the Oregon Bill. The motion was rejected ayes 85, noes 89.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1844.

The Senate last evening rejected the nomination of Mr. Murphy as the American Charge d'Affaires to Texas. Mr. Murphy has received this rebuke probably for his agency in seeking to procure the annexation of Texas after the manner which has recently been communicated to the Senate.

The city is full of Van Buren men, Cass men, and Calhoun men, with a sprinkling of Stewart and Johnson men. It is believed that Van Buren will be nominated for President, and Mr Polk or Col. Johnson for Vice President. There seems to be a great deal of caucussing here on the Presidential nomination.

The Senate yesterday confirmed two commissioners, Mr. Washington of Georgetown, and Mr. Mason of some other place, to be Commissioners for the settlement of certain Cherokee claims.

The Tyler men held a caucus last evening, and mustered pretty strong of office holders, and even, it is said, of some others. The regular Delegates to the Locofoco Convention held a caucus, and a majority agreed to vote for Van Buren if Mr. Polk should be nominated for Vice President. The Tennessee Delegates, it is said, brought this about.

From the Baltimore American.

A recent letter from Washington, published in the New York Post, mentions the immediate cause of the late resignation of Mr. SPENCER as Secretary of the Treasury. We learn from a private source, on which we have full reliance, that the statement thus made is correct, and we therefore annex that portion of the letter, furnishing as it does a further development, of the extraordinary proceedings adopted by the National Executive in connection with the Texas annexation project:

In carrying out the preparations for the naval expedition against Mexico, it became necessary to procure the deposite of $ 100,000, by way of *secret service money*, with a confidential agent at New York. As there could be discovered no act of Congress directing such a disposition of any part of the public money, Mr Spencer when requested by the President, declined giving the order, or to allow it to be given, to his subordinates. He next, it is said, received a peremptory *order* to transfer the money.

Mr Spencer seeing the game was up, coolly wrote a second refusal, and with it sent in a note of resignation. He remained in the department just twenty four hours afterwards, and having in that short space squared all the ends of his concerns with it, shook off the dust of his feet against the place. In the meantime, the probability is that the $100,000 has gone into the hands of the confidential agent of the Navy Department, and has been "confidentially" applied. But this is a small item in the funds which have been absorbed in the expenditures of that department, but of which there is no account, and which have yet to be paid by Congress.

The Philadelphia papers contain the call for a Whig Town Meeting, for the following purposes:

The Whig Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, the friends of HENRY CLAY, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and of JOSEPH MARKLE, are requested to meet in General Town Meeting, at the Chinese Museum, at 8 o'clock, P M., on Monday, the 27th of May, 1844, to express their gratitude to the Whig Members of Congress for their successful resistance of all change in *the Whig Tariff* of 1842.

To announce resolute opposition to all efforts of the Administration to *declare War* by a *Secret Executive Act*, and disturb the growing prosperity which the Nation, its Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Mechanics, under the policy established by a Whig Congress, now enjoy.

To insure throughout Pennsylvania the triumph of the Whigs as the *friends of Peace*, and of the Protection of peaceful *Domestic Industry* —and the supporters of Public Faith, whether pledged by *Law or Treaty.*

DEATH OF CAPT. SHUBRICK.—We copy the following letter to the editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal from that paper of Friday. It was received by the ship Shaw which arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon from Cadiz.—The intelligence of the death of the gallant SHUBRICK will be received with sorrow in all parts of the country

U. S FRIGATE COLUMBIA, }
CADIZ, April 18, 1844. }

Mr. Editor—It is with unfeigned regret that I have to communicate the death of the commander of this Ship, Captain Edward R. Shubrick. He died on our passage from Rio de Janeiro to Cadiz, on the fortieth day out, with a chronic affection of the liver, and after an illness of about thirty days. He was universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him; and by this melancholy event the country has been deprived of a high toned gentleman and a brave and gallant defender, and the Navy of one of its most able and accomplished officers.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference, of 1844.

TWENTIETH DAY, THURSAY MORNING, May 23

The conference assembled at half past 8, and after the opening exercises the case of Bishop Andrew was continued.

Dr Bangs, after complimenting the brethren upon the spirit which had been exhibited throughout this debate, proceeded to reply to the position taken by Mr Winans, and first, that the first proposition in the preamble was not true. He contended that it was the usage of that body not to elect a slave holding Bishop, and referred to the election of 1832, when members of the Baltimore Conference waited on the nominee and asked him if he would give up his slaves if elected. But he declined to do so. This did not seem like electing a slave-holding Bishop, when they refused to vote for him, and he could not be elected without the Northern votes.

Dr. Bangs then insisted that Bishop Andrew had disqualified himself for the office, and contended for the doctrine of expediency, which he illustrated by the instance of the Apostle Paul, who said, "If I by eating meat offend my brother, I will eat meat no more so long as I live." Now, he said, if Bishop Andrew had acted on this principle, they would not have been involved in this difficulty. He wished to concentrate all his remarks on this one point, viz: if a man disqualifies himself in any manner whatever for a general superintendent, he was disqualified for the office altogether.

Mr. Early desired to know from Dr. Bangs who the Southern man was to whom the Baltimore Conference made the proposition.

Dr. Capers had never heard of the circumstance before.

Mr. Davis said he understood that Dr. Bangs had given him (Mr. D.) as authority for the statement he had made. He well recollected having had a conversation with Dr. Capers, to this effect: "Would it be practicable, if you are elected, to free your slaves." They had a free, friendly, methodist minister-like conversation. Dr. C. said he was a slaveholder, and that it was impossible for him to free himself from slavery, but that he would present to them a man free from slavery, who would make a better Bishop than himself, and named James O. Andrew, who was nominated and elected.

Dr. Capers said he did not recollect the circumstance, and he thought he could hardly forget so important a matter. If the Conference had sent Mr. Davis to him he forgot to tell him that fact—he did not think the Baltimore Conference would offer him such an insult as to ask him to barter for the office of Bishop.

Mr. Davis explained.

Mr Finley then offered a substitute for the resolution under consideration, in substance, that Bishop Andrew having become connected with slavery by marriage, &c., and as it was calculated to embarrass him in the exercise of his office—therefore he is requested to refrain from the exercise of his office, while this impediment remains.

Mr. Spencer moved to amend, so as to require the Bishop to free the slaves. This was declared to be out of order.

Dr. Olin said his relation to this question was rather peculiar, and expressed his satisfaction with the substitute, for he considered the other an unfortunate resolution. He said the preamble was true, but he was not prepared to say that the discipline of the Methodist Church contained any provision against the election of a slaveholding Bishop. He knew that he was opposed in this matter to some of his brethren, but must beg their indulgence. Though they had had no slaveholding bishop, it had not been because there was any constitutional provision against it. He could not vote for that preamble—he did not like the issue that it sought to produce.

If Bishop Andrew were an incompetent man, this might be the best way to rid themselves of him. This was a great practical question. They came there from the East, West North and South, with the best disposition and with the hope that we should be able to triumph over the difficulties. He believed, whatever might be the result, that they came with the best hopes and best intentions.

He thought the fears of some of the brethren were unfounded—still he felt that the difficulties were almost insurmountable, but they were not so hedged round that the Conference could not touch them. Yet in all they did, they should be careful not to do any thing that would infringe upon the Church—there were rights secured by the charter which they could not touch. He thought a good man might entertain doubts with regard to holding slaves—he had doubts on the subject, yet the mere fact of holding slaves did not disqualify a bishop under the constitution—it was a question of expediency altogether.

The gentleman concluded by passing a high eulogium upon the character of Bishop Andrew. He hoped and prayed that these difficulties might be happily remedied, and he thought the substitute far preferable to the original resolution.

He wished to say a few words on the subject of abolition agitation at the North,—The present feeling did not proceed from abolitionists. The New York, Troy and other conferences were not abolition Conferences.

It was a mistake to suppose that this subject which now occupied the Church generally came up from abolitionists—there were abolition opinions in the Church independent of all the agitation which had been made upon the subject, because they read and judged for themselves—they read public journals, and every arrival from England brought literature which tended to increase this feeling—they were abolitionists from their sense of right and wrong, and he protested against any conclusion or impression that the New York Conference had interfered in any way with this subject, except as they felt it to be a great and growing evil. There was no anti-methodism among them—but they felt that violent measures were necessary to shake off the difficulties that were pressing them down to the earth. Let it not be said that the New York Conference was interfering with it unconstitutionally. All they did was to prevent evil to the South—for that they labored, for that they suffered, amid reproaches of the deepest and bitterest kind.

Mr. Drake said there was no one in the Conference from whom he should more expect conciliatory measures than from the brother who offered the substitute, and he was sure the last speaker had the same feeling, but with all due deference to Mr. Finley, he did not see that in any vital point it changed the issue. One was a request and the other a requisition—the asking a man to resign his office is a mild way of turning him out, and how would this appear to the people of the South?

The gentleman then proceeded to discuss the point taken by the speakers, with regard to the divisions which must take place in the Church upon this subject.

He asked them if they were prepared to commit an act which must cut off from the Methodist Episcopal Church 450,000 persons. Suppose the Bishop was displaced and the colored testimony resolution rescinded, would the opposition cease? These were, as they said, all they asked for at present, but he denied that it would stop here.

The speaker then read a resolution, which, however, he did not intend to offer as a substitute—it was in effect, that the rules be so altered as to allow the General Conference to *district* the work among the members of the Episcopacy. They wanted something that should tend to harmonize the Church—that will not give the enemy cause to rejoice at its downfall.

Mr. Crandall was not satisfied with either of the resolutions. Yet he could appreciate the motives of the brethren presenting them. He should have voted for the first had the question been taken, but when the other was offered he thought he should have preferred that, but for the speeches which had been made.

He differed from the doctrine laid down by Dr Olin, that a slaveholder could be a minister by the constitution—he thought he should have said, by a disciplinary provision independent of the constitution—he knew that the construction put upon that part of the discipline did give the South ern brethren that right, but he never understood that they claimed it on constitutional ground.

Dr. Olin explained, that he referred to the general discipline of the Church.

Mr. Crandall said that if he could be sure that the substitute had no loop hole, of which he was doubtful, he would vote for it, but he thought if the Bishops refused they would have no more control over the matter for the next four years at least.

Mr. Cass said if he understood the question, it was to remove Bishop Andrew on the ground of expediency, under some definite rule which gave them authority to do so. He held that the Conference had no ecclesiastical right to act on expediency to gratify any views, when these views might be wrong. Now, the ground of expediency was, that the views of the North were opposed to slavery.

That it is wrong in itself, and as it exists in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These were the views of some but not of all, and was this a correct sentiment? If slavery is not a moral evil these views are wrong and should not be gratified.

They say it is wrong, that it is a moral evil, and that the feelings of northern men deserve consideration. Another idea had been raised—that if there is no constitutional power to remove the Bishop, there is none against it; but as he understood it, this did not affect the character of the Bishop; it was only a measure of expediency, and did not interfere with the rights of the South, but if the Conference undertake to remove him and still exhonerate him from all wrong, it will not satisfy the brethren at the North; unless the Conference say that slavery is a moral evil and condemn it, they at the North stand on a volcano—any other action would be worse than no action at all. He did not say that he should be censured for immorality, but he had done wrong, and in the last act particularly, in becoming connected with slavery with his eyes open.

He did not speak of the immorality of the act, but of the circumstances as they were—could they say he did right in the act? Throw the immorality out of the question, there was wrong about it; if he had rendered himself unavailable for his office he had done wrong, and it became the Conference to speak out.

They spoke of conciliation—he was as willing to conciliate as the rest, and to a Southern man as well as to a Northern man—but when that conciliation would injure the interests of the Church, he would not conciliate. It was said that they knew nothing about this matter at the North—he denied this—The Conferences had all spoken out—they all protested against having a slaveholding bishop solemnly and emphatically.

Another speaker, Dr. Olin, had said that the discipline did not disqualify a slaveholder from becoming a minister, and that he who would not concede this, was not a good Methodist. But in saying this he cut off four Conferences.

Dr. Olin again explained.

Mr. Cass continued and discussed the point that the General Conference could not do away the general superintendency—let that be understood, and Bishop Andrew be suffered to remain, and they would perform an act, tending to do away the general superintendency.

The gentleman concluded by repeating the idea with which he started—that if the views of the North were wrong, they ought not to be satisfied, and cited the opinion of John Wesley to show that slavery is a moral evil, and that they were right in the views they entertained upon the subject.

After some considerable sparring, the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning. —*Com. Adv.*

From the New York Express.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—FRIDAY, May 24.

Bishop Waugh presiding.

The Conference opened with the usual services. A report was presented from the Committee on the Book Concern, showing—

1st SOUTH-WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—The Committee find the aggregate of its liabilities to be $2,943 28. Its resources, in cash, notes and accounts, $812 78; in stock, $1,900; due on subscriptions, $10,000—making the entire value of the establishment, after deducting the amount of liabilities, $9,899,50.

A resolution to continue its publication, was adopted.

THE RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—The liabilities of the paper in bills and open accounts are $6,437 86; its available means in subscriptions, accounts, press, type, &c are $12,322,20; leaving a balance in favor of the concern of $5,884 43.

A resolution to continue its publication, was laid on the table.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—Its liabilities, including the original purchase of press, types, &c., amount to $2,889 22, and its only resources to meet this debt consist in outstanding dues for the paper among its subscribers; but from a persuasion of the good the paper is doing, and from the confidence felt by the publishing committee that the subscription will meet the liabilities, it was resolved to continue its publication.

The Southern Christian Advocate.—Its assets amount to about $5000 over its liabilities, and the committee recommend its continued publication. Agreed to.

The committee also recommend the continued publication of the Christian Advocate and Journal, the Western Chsistian Advocate, the Ladies' Repository, and the Quarterly Review. Agreed to.

BISHOP ANDREW AND SLAVERY.

Mr. Cass declined taking advantage of the privilege awarded to him of continuing his speech from the day before.

Mr. G. F Pierce of Ga. then rose to speak upon the subject as he said, from a sense of duty, not because he hoped to change the opinion of any one, or to throw any light upon the subject. He deprecated the trickery of oratory which had been practised on that floor, and contended that in most of the speeches a false issue had been raised. This was not an abstract, but a practical question, involving the rights and privileges of the church, and the disfranchisement of the Southern Church, and it must be considered in connection with the previous action of the Conference on the petition from the Baltimore Conference, when the doctrine laid down there was said to be Methodistical doctrine. It was a dangerous and revolutionary one; for they required a man to do that which, as a citizen, he felt the laws of his country would not permit him to do.

The argument of expediency, he contended, had not the force which had been attached to it. If any difficulty existed, it was with the ministers alone, for he believed, if left to the people, Bishop Andrew would be received by the Methodist people of any State in the Union.

On the subject of a division in the church, he said he had lost all anxiety, and had made up his mind for that result. He would therefore speak out. Let division come. Let the New England Conferences, if they could not allow the M. E. Church to go on in peace and quietness—let New England go. She had been always a thorn in her side—let her go, and joy go with her. (A loud "Amen" from all parts of the church.)

But peace would remain behind. Let them not require sacrifices which they (the General Conference) had no right to make, and on the ground of expediency, falsely so called, ask them to offer up, to satisfy their unrighteous exactions, the rights and privileges secured by the discipline of the body to their preachers and officers.

The South had nothing to fear—nothing to ask—though they felt that the greatest evil that could befall the church would be a dissolution of union. But there they were at peace—no jarring springs of discord, no emissaries of the evil one, going about seeking whom they may devour. If they passed that resolution, he said, and severed from the church their Southern brethren, the days of Methodistic union were numbered,—Episcopacy would cease,—Congregationalism would be triumphant, and when they should see the ministers of their church standing in the market places, and should ask them, why stand you here all the day idle? they will answer, because no man has hired us. He asked what Bishop Andrew would do, if this resolution should pass. There is no provision made for his employment in the discipline. Can it be that a body of grave and reverend men shall pursue such a course as this? He wanted to know if the brethren meant anything by their eulogiums on Bishop Andrew's character; if they did, how, he asked, could they consent to sacrifice him on the altar of the Juggernaut of perdition?

There was no plea but expediency. It was not alleged that any rule had been broken, any crime committed, or any law of discipline violated. Nothing of the sort. Bishop Andrew was without fault, and by their own confession, a faithful and useful and beloved officer of the Church. In the name of heaven and common sense, has it come to this—that in the face of their own disavowal of any crime and in compliment to that foul spirit of the pit which the New England Conferences had, they were to immolate one of their Bishops?

You have unchained the lion, and now that he is roaring for his prey, you select the best of your best men to satisfy his hellish appetite.

Think you, said Mr. Pierce, that we will sit here and see that noble man sacrificed for the sake of the New England Conferences? God forbid it! God forbid it! It is, say and do what you will, a deprivation of constitutional right. Has he not a right to hold slaves by the laws you yourselves have made?

Are we to truckle to every dissatisfied and belligerent party, and offer up our best men and officers at the shrine of their ungodliness? Shall it go forth to the world, that this is our intention, and that we have not courage to defend our brother? Let there be a division,—the South had religion and love and peace enough among them to form a happy Church. The North had not; and he predicted that in ten years, the distinctive features of Methodism would be lost, and Episcopacy would be no more.

The gentleman made a most powerful address, and at its conclusion, there was an outburst of applause, which it was impossible to check for several moments.

Mr. Longstreet followed, on the same side, and commenced his speech by giving a history of the early Church of Christ, and contended that not a dogma, in the Romish Church, but was opposed by a minority,—but it, like the minority here, was put down,—thus marriage was put down,—penance was decreed, and St. Peter's now stands the wonder of the world, raised by the cruel exactions of religious enthusiasm from the poor and needy. And the Methodist Episcopal Church, he said, was following in the same course. They knew not the extent of the injury they were inflicting upon that portion of the world which lieth in wickedness by the agitation of this question of slavery. One rule with regard to it had made them a high court of judicature, and they were all at points, and would continue to be, so long as they agitated the subject.

Mr. L. briefly adverted to the principle of the early Christian Church, showing that the causes which were then in operation are still at work, and would, as he believed, produce similar results. He believed that the M. E Church was composed of no sterner or purer materials than were the original elements of the Papal Church.

The General Conference, in deposing Bishop Andrew, would do incalculable injury to the cause of pure religion. The principles of the Gospel were not sufficiently consulted in the discussion of this question; the matter was conducted too much like a judicial proceeding. And their resolutions and argument were something like this, when put in connexion:

"Whereas Bishop Andrew is a man of the most unimpeachable moral character, ardently beloved by every member of this Conference, and in the discharge of his official duties, active, zealous, and self sacrificing—and in his labors of love to the slaves in particular, peculiarly efficient and successful,—and whereas, we admit that there is no sin in the simple fact of holding slaves, and nothing in slavery inconsistent with the ministerial character, and that nothing ought to be done by the Conference to throw distrust upon the presiding elder, or any other preacher of the gospel, merely on the ground of his being a slaveholder.—Nevertheless, inasmuch as the Bishop has married a lady owning slaves, which slaves he has settled upon her, which circumstances render him obnoxious to several Northern Conferences, therefore, to preserve peace, and upon grounds of policy, Resolved, that he be suspended from his official duties until he emancipate his slaves."

Such was the argument of the resolution. He contended that the people had no wish in the matter. The churches throughout New York, both city and State, would receive bishop Andrew, and sit with delight under his ministry. It was among the preachers only that this movement existed. But they must not sacrifice a man who was no offender merely to allay an excitement.

The argument now employed led inevitably to this, that because a preacher married a lady who inherited slaves from some of her relatives, he was no longer fit for his office, or, in other words, no man must marry a woman who has slaves, because he becomes possessed of them; he is to have no indulgence, and your decree goes to this extent, that it is a sin for a man to marry a woman who is possessed of slaves. Now I do not know whether the fair sex would take advantage of such a doctrine, but I must say that it gives advantage to the ladies of the North, if the Methodist preachers are worth having, though they are but a poor match at the best. At any rate, give the ladies of the South a fair chance.

A new term had been introduced, "*connected* with slavery!" "connected with slavery!"—where would that lead? A trustee of property—made a trustee against his will—would still be "connected with slavery." The speaker followed this point to a considerble extent.

He denied the constitutional power of that Conference in the matter, and going minutely into the question of slavery, he spoke at great length, and besought the various sections of the antislavery body to agree among themselves upon these principles, before they asked the South to agree with *them*.

He then referred to the Epistle to Philemon, which he believed was preserved in the New Testament to prove that a slaveholder might be a man of God and a fellow-laborer with the Apostles; and concluded an argumentative speech by an appeal to the Conference to weigh well the weighty question on which they were called to decide.

J. T. Peck, of the Troy Conference, then took the floor and made a most eloquent speech, to which it will be impossible for us to do justice, for he spoke with great rapidity. He said he did not intend to reply to the last speaker—older men might do that if they thought proper. He should attempt, however, to answer the younger brother from Georgia, (Mr. Pierce,) who first addressed the Conference this morning. That brother began his remarks by accusing the friends of the resolution of a resort to tricks of logic, but as he had given no examples of their legerdemain, he (Mr. Peck) must be excused if he set this down as merely a beautiful piece of declamation. He said also, that we had presented a false issue, but what that false issue was he left entirely to inference. If he understood his friend from Georgia, his meaning was this—that the friends of the measure looked upon it as an isolated matter, whereas the members from the South looked upon it as a great practical question. Now he did not think there was any essential difference between the parties on this ground. The North considered the question a practical one no less than the South, and the question was whether we should change our settled and uniform practice by consenting to have a Bishop who is a Slaveholder. The brother from Georgia had alarmed him by the assertion that the fate of the church had been settled by the decision on the Baltimore appeal case, and yet he afterwards admitted that we had another rallying point in the case now before the Conference.

Mr. Pierce interposed to say that he had only affirmed that the question had been settled *prospectively* by the vote on the appeal of F. A. Hardin.

Mr. Peck—a *retrospective* settlement of it would have been a novelty indeed. For his own part, he thought the two cases were far from being alike. The question respecting a Slaveholding Bishop stood on peculiar grounds which formed no part of the other case.

The brother from Ga told us that it was the ulterior design of the friends of this measure to disfranchise the whole body of Southern ministers. He disclaimed this in behalf of the United West, North, and East. They only asked to be put back precisely where they had always been up to the time that Bishop Andrew became a Slaveholder. The argument of his brother from Georgia proceeded upon the assumption that men had a constitutional right to be Bishops. Now he denied this doctrine. No man had a right to be a Bishop. The assumption involved the idea that the Episcopacy was an order in the ministry, which was approached by regular ascent, as elders after a certain time are made deacons. Now there was nothing in the Discipline which gave any man a constitutional right to be a Bishop. It was purely a matter of suffrage, and there might be a hundred good reasons why a man of exemplary Christian character should not be selected to fill the office.

The language which the brother from Georgia applied to New England had caused his heart to thrill with the harshest and most unnatural discord. What language had been applied to that part of the country? She had been called a "thorn in the flesh," a "messenger of Satan," and "Juggernaut of perdition." He must be excused for saying that he much preferred the chaste and respectful language which had been used by other speakers. He regretted that such epithets had been employed on this floor, and did not believe his brother would use them again. He would say to the brethren of the South that this was a question on which New England and the North and West would stand together. The South could never come half way to New England in her efforts to strengthen the power of Slavery in the Church. She would be met in the onset by the Middle Conferences, and by glorious, devoted, self sacrificing Baltimore, and if she could conquer us, she would find an impregnable barrier in New England, which it would be impossible for her to pass. New England loves Methodism, and she is laboring to save it from the inroads of Slavery. "Let her go," said the brother from Georgia. With what discord did these words thrill through his heart! What, give up New England, where Methodism had won her proudest trophies, and whose soil had been broken up by the Sainted Jesse Lee? No, sir, we shall not let her go. And the language thus applied to New England would never be retorted upon the South. No. The North would never say let the South go; she loved her too well. If she went off, she must tear herself out of our arms bedewed with our tears. We only ask her to let the Church stand as it has stood for forty years, and be relieved of the dread innovation of a Slaveholding Bishop.

When Mr. Peck had concluded, the Conference adjourned.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 29, 1844

The Baltimore Conventions.

On Monday two National Conventions met in Baltimore. One, the regular Locofoco Democratic Convention; the other the office Holders' or Tyler and Texas Convention. It is said both Conventions are well attended. John Tyler had issued his mandate to those who depend on Executive favors for bread and butter, and they had either to "find or grind" or relinquish the comforts of office. In the Tyler Convention there will be no difference of opinion, or rather no opinion at all. The same power which brought the body together is able to control its deliberations. It will doubtless nominate John Tyler for President on the first day of its meeting, in order to influence his success in the regular Locofoco Convention, and then he can say to the distracted and disheartened regulars, in the language of his sycophants, "I, John Tyler, am the Joshua who alone can conduct you to the conquest of the political Canaan—if you reject my guidance, you must return to Federal bondage—which is worse than that of Egypt."

What the regular Convention will do, under these circumstances, it is somewhat difficult to say. We think, however, they will have decency enough to reject Tyler's advances, and nominate Van Buren. If they do, we shall then have three candidates in the field, to wit: Van Buren, the Anti-Tariff, low wages, Sub-Treasury candidate; John Tyler, the Texas and Office-holders' candidate; and "Harry of the West," the man of the people, the friend of home industry, and of the people's interests.

The prospects of the Locofocos are forlorn at best. If Van Buren is nominated, they have the certainty that Tyler will prove a troublesome competitor for Locofoco votes, and if Tyler is nominated alone there will not be a grease spot of Locofocoism left after the ides of November.

A Slander of the Pittsburgh Post Nailed!

The Baltimore American Whig thus notices a slander of the Morning Post of this city. Wonder if the editor will retract the foul aspertions, as his brother Locofoco has been compelled to do.

SLANDER.—One of the vilest slanders ever penned, recently appeared in the "Pittsburgh Post," and was copied into the Republican & Argus of this city, against the character of Reverdy Johnson, Esq one of the most eminent members of the Bar of Baltimore. The slander refers to the transactions of the old Bank of Maryland, which underwent the most searching investigation several years ago in our Courts of Law, conducted by the most able counsel of the state. After the trial had taken place, the Hon John Nelson, now Attorney General of the U. S., and then as now the leader of the locofocos of this State, who was counsel for the parties opposed to Mr. Johnson, declared before the Court, in the most emphatic manner, that there was not the slightest ground for the charges which had been made against that gentleman. Notwithstanding Mr. Johnson has never been before the people for any political station, since the investigation alluded to, but has thought proper to enjoy and express his political sentiments as any other private citizen has a right to do, yet periodically the vile slander is renewed, with, as in the present case, sundry embellishments, the object of which is to strike through him, at the Whig party, of which he is a prominent and influential member; and we are gratified to find that he has at length deemed it due to himself and his party friends to put a stop to its continued propagation.—On noticing in the Republican the article from the Pittsburgh Post, Mr. Johnson addressed a note to the Editor, alluding to its appearance in his columns, and asks, whether the publication was authorized by him, or known to him before it was inserted in his paper? To which the editor replies.

* * * "I am prompt to say, that the article to which you refer, was not intended to be inserted in the Republican and Argus;—it was clipped from the Pittsburgh Post for my own perusal, and taken among other copy, from my desk to the compositor's room without my knowledge."

The editor in introducing the correspondence between Mr. Johnson and himself, remarks:

"We have in our editorial career adopted and uniformly endeavored to act upon a principle that forbids the interference with the private character of feelings of individuals where the introduction of their names in public becomes occasionally the duty of a political press; nor at any time to introduce the affairs and concerns of others, unless connected with matters of public concern and interest. Our press has unwittingly fallen into an error of this sort, and has caused the following correspondence, which we cheerfully publish as an act of justice."

We hope this will be the last time the press in this State will be found giving currency to this slander.

CONGRESS—The proceedings of Congress on Saturday, 25th inst., were without interest. The Tariff resolution was discussed in the Senate until the hour of adjournment. In the *House* an attempt was made to go into Committee on the Oregon question, but it failed. Many private bills were passed. Various attempts were made to adjourn to Wednesday, many of the members being anxious to go to the Baltimore Locofoco Convention.

SHAD are now caught in the Ohio river at Louisville.

☞ The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Pennsylvania adjourned *sine die* on Friday last. The following persons were appointed deputies to the General Convention:

CLERGY.—Rev George Upfold, D D; Rev. Levi Bull; Rev Stephen H. Tyng, D D; Rev. Samuel Bowman, D D.

LAITY.—Horace Binney, James S. Smith, John N Conyngham, Herman Cope.

From the Louisville Journal.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May 22.—The report of the board of domestic missions was read as the order for 10 o'clock, A. M. Being presented by the venerable secretary, (Dr. McDowell,) he proceeded to enforce its benevolent recommendations in a few very feeling but most appropriate remarks.

The assembly have accepted an invitation of the dean to visit the faculty and students of the Louisville Medical Institute, and fixed the time of their visit for Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Young and the Rev N. L Rice occupied the afternoon session with debate on the report rejecting the appeal of Dr. Breckenridge, the latter in favor and the former against the report.

There are reports docketed on the "elder question" and on the "marriage question," both of which are likely to receive some discussion before the assembly adjourns; as well

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 30, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

FOR GOVERNOR.
General JOSEPH MARKLE,
Of Westmoreland County

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
SIMEON GUILFORD,
Of Lebanon County.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At the Antimasonic County Convention held in the Court House, on the the 7th day of February 1844. The following proceedings were had, to wit

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to issue his call in the following words:

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs will meet in their several townships, wards and boroughs on the first Saturday of June, 1844, and appoint two delegates each, to meet in convention at the New Court House on the following Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the party at the October election.

In pursuance with the above order, the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, Pitt excepted will meet at the usual places, between the hour of three and five o'clock, P. M. and those of the Wards and Boroughs, and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on the said first Saturday in June, 1844, and elect two delegates each to a County Convention as aforesaid.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, Cha'm.

May 8, 1844.

ANTIMASONS AND WHIGS--ATTEND.

On next Saturday afternoon and evening, in pursuance of the regular call, the primary meetings will be held throughout the county, for the nomination of delegates to the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention, to be held on Wednesday next, June 5. On account of the gratifying union and harmony which now exists in our ranks, in county, state, and nation, there is assurance almost amounting to absolute certainty that we shall elect our ticket next fall by a triumphant majority. This renders the expression of the will of the people at the primary meetings of the last importance, as whatever will is there expressed will be carried out in the final result at the ballot box. In other words, a nomination by the Antimasonic and Whig Convention on Wednesday, will be almost equivalent to an election.

Every true friend of the country, of Antimasonic and Whig principles, and to his party, should attend the primary meetings. Many there are who neglect to attend, and afterwards complain of the ticket nominated. Having neglected to do their own duty, they find fault with others for not representing their wishes. Those who neglect these meetings should hold their peace, if the ticket does not satisfy them. There are a few who may think it beneath their dignity to attend these meetings. If there should be any such in our ranks, we beg leave to say to them, they have very erroneous notions of propriety and dignity. The primary, town and Ward meetings, are the only really democratic meetings we have, except when we meet at the ballot box. All others are representative in their character. In these primary meetings the citizens meet together on one common platform to express their views, and appoint delegates to carry them out, and all should feel it an honor and a privilege to be permitted thus to exert his dear-bought rights.

Every one must admit the importance of having a strong, commanding ticket to present to the people for their suffrages in the approaching campaign. Its effects upon the important state and national election, cannot be doubted. This is sufficient reason, if there were none other, why there should be a full attendance at the primary meetings.

The Pittsburgh Post is trying to create an impression that there are many seekers of office in our ranks, and that there are jealousies and heart-burnings, &c. This is totally false. There are, we admit, a number of respectable men who would be pleased with a nomination, and have permitted their friends to present their names for that purpose. But they are not numerous, and the utmost good will and harmony reigns in our midst. Never have we known the canvass for a nomination, where a nomination was equivalent to an election, conducted with more propriety and good feeling. The success of our principles, of our Gubernatorial and Presidential elections, is the paramount object with all; and there is no fear while the present spirit prevails, that this harmony will be disturbed. The Post is only trying to make a noise to withdraw attention from the defections and jealousies, and downright quarrelling in the ranks of the Locofoco party.—Its efforts, however, will be useless. We warn our country friends not to credit any thing from that quarter, in reference to the Antimasonic and Whig party, or any of its candidates. The loose political morality of that paper is well understood in the city, even among its supporters, and we call the attention of our country friends to it to put them on their guard.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS.

The proceedings of the regular Locofoco and Tyler Conventions, which met in Baltimore, on Monday last, are reported at great length in the Baltimore American. The Regular Convention did not nominate on Monday. The Tyler Convention nominated JOHN TYLER, as was to be expected. We subjoin a synopsis of each.

The National Locofoco Convention.

This Convention assembled in the saloon of Odd Fellow's Hall. At 12 o'clock, M., the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, M. C., North Carolina, called the meeting to order, and nominated Hendrick B. Wright, Esq., of Penn., late Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, as Chairman. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. Wm. F. Ritchie, Esq., of Virginia, was next nominated as Secretary and elected.

After debate about the adoption of rules, &c., it was ascertained that arrangements had been made to open the meeting with prayer. The Rev. H. B. D. Johns was then called forward, and the throne of grace addressed. The adoption of rules and the decision of who had rights to seats then occupied the Convention for some time, and a committee of one from each State was appointed to examine the credentials, report the names and number of delegates, and appoint a chairman. The Convention then adjourned to 4 P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Judge Bredin of Pennsylvania offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of one from each State to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, which was adopted.

The Committee appointed in the forenoon session reported, when it appeared that the following members were in attendance, to wit:

Maine 9; New Hampshire 6; Massachusetts 12; Vermont 6; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 6; New York 36; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 26; Delaware 2; Maryland 8; Virginia 53; Georgia 10; Alabama 5; Mississippi 14; Louisiana 2; Tennessee 13; Kentucky 29; Ohio 23; Indiana 12; Illinois 9; Michigan 5; Missouri 8; Arkansas 3. The report was then unanimously adopted.

A warm debate then arose about adopting rules for the government of the Convention; some contending strenuously for the *two thirds* rule, and others contending as strongly against it.

Before any definite action was taken, the Committee to select officers reported. H. C. WRIGHT of Pennsylvania was appointed President, and a Vice President from each State represented, and a host of Secretaries. The Convention then adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning

National Tyler Convention.

Pursuant to public notice, the Delegates to the ational Tyler Convention assembled in Calvert all. The attendance was numerous. Over the Speaker's chair was extended the motto—used at the late Texas Meeting in Monument Square, "Re-annexation of Texas—Postponement is rejection." Another flag was hung out with the motto—"Tyler and Texas." Most of the Delegates wore a gilt button having on it a single star—some added a Ribbon Badge with a likeness of Tyler printed on it.

After a good deal of debate, and considerable confusion and uproar JOEL W. WHITE was appointed permanent President of the Convention, and a large number of Vice Presidents appointed, among whom was our townsman, DAVID LYNCH. Mr CRYDER then rose and addressed the Convention as to the object of their assembling, and after lauding the qualifications of Mr. Tyler concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have the highest respect for the opinions of our fellow citizens as manifested in their county, district and State meetings, as well as in the primary assemblages of the people, in which they have nominated JOHN TYLER as the Democratic Candidate for the office of President of the United States and the members of this Convention deem it due to him, and hereby proclaim it as their chief desire to see him in the Presidential Chair in 1845

The resolution was received with demonstrations of satisfaction, but several of the members objected to the vote being now taken A scene of the greatest uproar and confusion followed. The Sergeants at Arms were busy in restoring order.

After some debate Mr. Cryder's resolution was then put to the Convention and carried with loud acclamation, and subsequently ratified by nine cheers.

A new outbreak of confusion now followed. A dozen members were on the floor at once. The Previous Question was moved and carried with loud acclamation. All was confusion—groans, shouts and hisses arose from all parts of the Hall. A member proposed that police officers should be sent for—but the motion was not in order.

After a good deal of confusion, a resolution was put and carried, appointing a committee to wait on Mr. Tyler, and inform him of his nomination, and the Convention adjourned until the next morning. The following from the Baltimore American contains some further particulars.

MOVEMENTS OF THE "DEMOCRACY"—THE CONVENTIONS OF YESTERDAY.—In another part of to day's paper will be found the reports of the proceedings of the 3 several Conventions which sat simultaneously in this city yesterday.

The *Democratic National Tyler Convention*, it will be seen, have disposed of the main object of their convocation, by nominating John Tyler as a candidate for the Presidency. There was a disposition on the part of some of the Delegates to await the action of the other convention, but it was over-ruled and Mr. Tyler is therefore presented to the country as an independent candidate. The subject of a candidate for the Vice Presidency will be taken up at the sitting of this morning. The proceedings of yesterday are stated by our reporter to have exhibited a rare example of "discordant unanimity."

The "*Democratic National Convention*," it will be seen, spent the morning session of yesterday in preliminary proceedings, and took a recess until the afternoon The sitting of the afternoon was prolonged until half past seven o'clock, during which the *two thirds* rule was under discussion, Mr. Saunders of N. C. and Mr Walker of Miss. being in its favor, and Mr Butler of N. Y. against it. No definite action however, was had upon it. After the formal organization of the Convention, an adjournment took place until nine o'clock this morning. Our reporters say that during the proceedings and discussions of yesterday, no mention was made of the name of any candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency.

The "*Democratic Gubernatorial Convention*" it will be seen, has chosen as the candidate of the party the Hon. James Carroll, of the city of Baltimore.

More of Calhoun's Folly.

The National Intelligencer, in publishing the documents connected with the Texas Treaty, has some additional letters, which were not among those published in the Evening Post, and of later date. The first of these is a letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Calhoun, dated, Washington, April 19, 1844, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Calhouns letter of the 18th, which we gave a few days ago, and in which he enters into a defence of slavery.—Mr. Pakenham declines to enter into any discussion with Mr. Calhoun respecting Texas annexation, or the subject of slavery. Mr. Calhoun's letter would be sent to the British Government at the earliest opportunity, for its consideration. But Mr. Pakenham says he is pained to observe, "that "the Government of the United States, so far from "appreciating at their just value the explanations furnished by her Majesty's Government, in "a spirit of frankness and good faith, well calculated "to allay whatever anxiety this government might "have previously felt on the particular points to "which those explanations have reference, appear "to have found arguments in that communication in "favor of the contemplated annexation of Texas—"thus, as it were, assigning to the British Government some share in the responsibility of a transaction which can hardly fail to be viewed in many quarters with the most serious objection."

Mr. Pakenham positively disclaims any such responsibility, and he recalls to Mr. Calhoun's attention the declaration in Lord Aberdeen's despatch, in which he declares, in reference to Texas and Mexico, that "so far as Great Britain is concerned, "provided other states act with equal forbearance, "those governments will be fully at liberty to make "their own unfettered arrangements with each "other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery "and to all other points."

To this letter Mr. Calhoun replies, of date, April 27, at considerable length. In this letter, after some explanations in regard to his defence of slavery in his former note, Mr. Calhoun says:

"The undersigned regrets that Mr. Pakenham should entertain the impression that the Government of the United States did not appreciate at their full value the explanations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of its policy in reference to Texas. He would repeat, what he had supposed had been explicitly stated in his note to Mr. Pakenham, the assurance that this Government fully appreciates the spirit of frankness and good faith in which the explanations were furnished. If they have failed to allay the anxiety which it had previously felt on the subject to which they referred, it was because they were accompanied by an avowal on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to the abolition of slavery generally, and to Texas in particular, calculated to defeat the object which the explanations were intended to effect. It was not possible for the President to hear with indifference the avowal of a policy so hostile in its character and dangerous in its tendency to the domestic institutions of so many states of this union, and to the safety and prosperity of the whole. Nor could he abstain from declaring his regret at the avowal consistently with that frankness and sincerity which have ever characterized the conduct of this Government in its intercourse with other countries.

"The United States, in concluding the treaty of annexation with Texas, are not disposed to shun any responsibility which may fairly attach to them on account of the transaction—The measure was adopted with the mutual consent and for the mutual and permanent welfare of the two countries interested. IT WAS MADE NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PRESERVE DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS placed under the guaranty of their respective Constitutions, and deemed ESSENTIAL TO THEIR SAFETY AND PROSPERITY."

Mr. Calhoun says he has again referred to Lord Aberdeen's despatch, to which Mr. Pakenham had pointed his attention, with the view of rebutting the inference of the President that Great Britain had endeavored through her diplomacy, to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas, by making it one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence.

Mr Calhoun declares that "He is constrained to say on a careful reperusal, that he can discover nothing in it calculated in any degree to weaken the inference of the President. His lordship avows that Great Britain wishes to see slavery abolished in Texas; that she would rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican Government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to do so and that she feels it ought to be her duty to promote such a consummation."

"If to these emphatic declarations the fact be added, that Great Britain, at the very time they were made was engaged in negociating with the Mexican Government, in order to obtain from it a recognition of the independence of Texas, and that she declined to unite with France and the United States in a joint effort for that purpose, it is surely not a forced or unfair inference to conclude, without calling in the aid of other evidence, that she used, in conducting it, all the legitimate means of diplomacy, backed by her great influence, to effect an object in the accomplishment of which she acknowledges she took so deep an interest, and to which she obviously attached so much importance. Nor does the undersigned regard the declarations of Lord Aberdeen, that Great Britan would not interfere unduly; or with any improper assumption of authority, that she will counsel, but not seek to compel or unduly control either party, as in any degree weakening the inference of the President; nor does he consider the remarks of Mr. Pakenham as a denial of its truth.

Mr. Pakenham replies very short, of date April 30. He merely informs Mr. Calhoun that his communications have been forwarded to her Britannic Majesty's government for its information.

In this correspondence our readers will perceive that Mr. Calhoun boldly avows that the annexation of Texas "is made necessary in order to, *reserve domestic institutions*," in other words, *slavery*! Let those who advocate annexation at the north look at this, and let every northern representative and Senator who votes for this scheme be informed that he will be coasidered by his constituents as giving a direct vote for slavery.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 19.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION!

Terrible Loss of Property—Ten Squares laid in Ashes—Between Two and Three Hundred Houses Burned!!!

We are called upon to record the particulars of one of the most extensive and disastrous fires which has ever occurred in our city. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the flames burst forth in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the north-western corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, which, before they could be got under, spread to the adjoining tenements with frightful rapidity. Every building was of wood, and as dry as tinder itself from the long drought, so that nothing could check the onward progress of the devouring element. The firemen assembled immediately; but as no water could be obtained other than from the gutters, their attempts at first were rendered entirely unavailing. The wind fortunately blew in the direction towards the swamp; had it been otherwise, the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. As it was, they were carried with lightning rapidity down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred yards in width. To attempt to arrest them was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the engines were thus rendered useless.

In this way the fire raged for three hours, during which time it kept down Jackson street, burning out to Canal on the right and Common on the left, and crossing Treme, Marais, Villere and Robertson, to Claiborne sts., in all ten squares. Of all the buildings which occupied this space yesterday morning none are now standing, save the Maison de Sante, or Dr. Stone's Hospital, and a few houses along Common st. The Maison de Sante was saved, but not until its inmates had been removed. At this point, which is near the corner of Canal and Claiborne sts., the firemen directed their strongest energies and fortunately were successful. The only water they could obtain from the first was drawn from the gutters, the plugs at the different hydrants being permited to run from the breaking out of the fire.

At a little past 4 o'clock the fire had subsided—spent itself for want of further food to consume. To attempt to give a list of the sufferers, or the amount of property destroyed would be impossible. Hundreds of citizens have been left without shelter, and the loss has unfortunately fallen mostly upon poor but industrious families, many of whom owned the small but comfortable dwellings in which they resided.

Along Canal street, between Treme and Robertson streets, stood a number of large, elegant, and costly brick residences, all of which are destroyed. Their blackened walls are now the only thing still standing; but as on the other parts of the burnt district the houses were mostly of wood, nothing now greets the eye of the beholder save an immense forest of chimnies—all else being burnt smooth with the ground. We can liken the appearance of this unfortunate section of our city to nothing save a new field, just brought into cultivation, and on which the heavy trees have been deadened and shorn of their branches and tops, but still left standing—and sad mementoes of what they were in their freshness and pride.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have heard it stated that the number of houses destroyed will not fall short of TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY, and many think that THREE HUNDRED will not cover the entire number. Hundreds of families are thus left homeless and shelterless.

The New Orleans Bee of the twentieth instant states the number of houses destroyed at 275, and the supposed loss of property at $230,000.

General Conference.

In this body on Saturday last, the 25th inst., the case of Bishop Andrew occupied the day. The Conference was addressed by Mr. Peck, in continuation of his speech of Friday. His remarks were strong, argumentative and very eloquent. The New York Post says he spoke in a strain of eloquence seldom equalled on that floor. His panegyric on New England was as beautiful as just. Mr. Pierce of Georgia replied, and made some explanations. He took back all he had said in regard to New England. He meant abolition, not New England.

Mr. Pierce concluded by saying, that if his remarks had shaken the nerves of his worthy brother he hoped the explanation he offered would not rustle a hair upon the crown of his head.

NOTE—Mr. Peck, to whom this remark was addressed, which caused a general burst of laughter, is bald headed Mr. Geeene, of Tennessee, followed in defence of Bishop Andrews. On the conclusion of his remarks an attempt was made to restrict the debate according to former rule, without success, and Conference adjourned.

Congress—The proceedings of Congress on Monday last, were devoid of interest.

Morse's Telegraph was in operation on Monday, and reported at Washington the news from Baltimore, every few minutes. Great crowds of persons attended to hear the news.

The Midnight Cry, the organ of the Millerites, has ceased to be published. The editor has become convinced of his folly, and says—"We confess that our *published* time is *past*, and that, as honest men, we cannot point to definite days in the future."—Millerism, we may therefore conclude, is now at an end.

SCHISM AMONG THE MORMONS.—The last Warsaw Signal states that a rupture has taken place among the Mormons—a respectable number of the most intelligent members of that body having seceded, under the guidance of William Law, and set up for themselves. It does not appear that the religious views of the seceders have undergone any material change. They profess to believe that Joseph Smith was once a true prophet, but contend that he is now fallen from grace, and no longer worthy to remain at the head of the Church.

LATE FROM HAVANA.—The Corea, at New York, from Havana states that the soldier who shot Murphy, the American seaman, some time since in Havana, has been tried, but the decision of the Captain General had not transpired up to the time of his sailing. There had been no more arrests lately, and the excitement created by the late insurrectionary movements of the Negroes had considerably abated. The drought still continued—every thing of the vegetable kind was in a perishable state. American provisions were quite abundant and low.

The stale and oft-repeated slander of *bargain and corruption* between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay is revived by the Richmond Enquirer and its antediluvians on the authority of some declaration recently made in the House of Representatives, by a Locofoco member from Kentucky, *Lynn Boyd*.

A complete extinguisher is put upon this new and virtuous effort to revive an exploded lie, by the following communication in yesterday's National Intelligencer, from a Whig member from the same state. We wish the Enquirer joy of this new predicament.—*New York American*.

TO THE EDITOR:—Col. Linn Boyd having recently resuscitated the stale slander of bargain and corruption between Messrs. Clay and Adams, it was esteemed a duty to inquire whether he believed it. His answer to the inquiry is before the country. The public may have some curiosity to know what was Mr. Boyd's opinion upon this question when Mr. Clay was not a candidate. The Hopkinsville Gazette of the 11th inst. which is sent to you, in reviewing Mr. Boyd's course has the following sentence, viz:—

"We assert most positively that we can prove, by one of the most respectable citizens of Hopkinsville, that Lynn Boyd declared to him that the charges preferred against Mr Clay were utterly false and groundless, and were gotten up for mere political purposes. And we defy Lynn Boyd to deny this fact."

This Gazette was shown to Mr. Boyd and his attention called to the above paragraph, that he might deny it, as public duty as he had resuscitated the charge. He not having thought proper to do so, the favor is asked to insert this in your paper, by yours, with respect.

W. P. THOMASSON.

May 21st, 1844.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1844

The Senate have postponed the consideration of the Treaty until Wednesday, with the view of allowing the members who chose to attend the two Conventions in Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday.

The last correspondence which is laid before the country by the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the Senate, I am told, will lead to some action on the part of the Senate. The message of the President and the letters of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are deemed peculiarly offensive. The inquiry was pertinent and necessary, and the Secretary of the Treasury is made particularly the officer of Congress, and especially of the Senate in Executive session, which body is required to know in what condition the public funds are in regard to every man's appointment.

There are many opinions here in regard to the nominations in Baltimore. The Delegates appear to be leaving the city with great feeling upon the subject, and particularly the Delegates from the South, many of whom manifest great warmth on the matter and seem sanguine that Mr. Van Buren will be defeated—The Northern and Western Delegates are cool, and think that Mr. Van Buren will be nominated. There is much caucusing here. The Tyler men held a meeting last evening, at which there was a great deal of fun, and cheers long and loud for Clay, Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, Tyler, Texas, &c., were heard. The meeting broke up in a frolic

THE ELECTRO MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that the construction of the experimental Telegraph between Washington and this city has been so far completed as to enable the inventor partially to test the experiment yesterday.—Several messages were conveyed backward and forward in an incredibly short space of time. The question was asked "what were the House engaged on at that time?" and the answer received was "on motion to adjourn." The next question was as to the fate of the motion, and the answer was "that it had been rejected." Information was also brought by it that the bill granting to the Corporation of this city the use of the Lazaretto Building for a Small Pox Hospital had passed. It is contemplated to put the Telegraph into operation early in the ensuing week. If the full fruition of the work is to be judged by the results so far the success of this experiment of Prof. Morse, will, indeed, be almost a total annihilation of time and space.

☞We ought to have stated that the telegraphic wires have been brought to the inner rail road depot, in Pratt near Light street—*Balt. Amer, May 25.*

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST,

CORRECTED FOR THE GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER,

BY N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 MARKET STREET,

Who are prepared to buy, generally, the notes of the Banks below named, and also to furnish exchange at rates affixed.

Pennsylvania		**Indiana.**	
B'ks of Pittsburgh.	pa	State B'k & branc's.	1 dis
Philadelphia Banks.	pa	State Scrip.	15 dis
Girard Bank	6 dis	**Kentucky.**	
U. States B'k	30 dis	All solvent Banks.	1 dis
B'k of Germantown.	par	**Virginia.**	
Brownsville	1 dis	East'n solvent B'ks.	1 dis
Gettysburgh	1 dis	Wheeling	1 dis
Chester County	par	**Illinois.**	
Chambersburgh	1 dis	State Bank	37 dis
Delaware Co.	pa	Shawnetown	15 dis
Susquehanna Co.	33 dis	**Wisconsin Ter'tory.**	
Montgomery Co.	par	Marine & Firelns Co. Milwaukie,	2 dis
Northumberland	par	**Missouri.**	
Lewistown	1 dis	State Bank	1 dis
Middletown	1 dis	**Tennessee.**	
Carlise	1 dis	Memphis	3 dis
Col'mbia Bridge Co.	1 dis	Other solvent B'ks.	3 dis
Doylstown	p	**North Carolina.**	
Erie	1 dis	All solvent Banks.	2 dis
Washington	1 dis	**South Carolina.**	
Reading	1 dis	All Solvent Banks.	2 dis
Bucks Co.	"	**New England.**	
Farm'rs' & Drov'rs'.	1½ dis	New England	1 dis
Farm'rs' B'k. Lanc.	1 dis	**New York.**	
Lancaster Co.	1 dis	N. Y. City	par
Lancaster	1 dis	Do. Country	1 dis
Harrisburgh	1 dis	**Maryland.**	
Honesdale	1 dis	Baltimore	par
Lebanon	1 dis	Country	1 dis
Pottsville	1 dis	**Exchange.**	
Wyoming	1 dis	SELLING RATES.	
York	1 dis	New York	¼ prm
SCRIP.		Philadelphia	¼ prm
State Scrip, Ex. B'k.	1 dis	Baltimore	¼ prm
" " Mer. & Man.	par	**Western Stocks.**	
State Scrip	1 dis	QUOTATIONS AT N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.	
City & Co. Scrip.	1 dis	Ohio Sixes	94@94½
Ohio.		Kentucky Sixes	101½
Mount Pleasant	1 dis	Tennessee Sixes.	—
Steubenville	1 dis	Indiana Fives	87½
St. Clairsville	1 dis	Illinois Sixes	Ha48½
Marietta	1 dis	Louisiana Sixes	—
New Lisbon	1 dis	Ohio Life & Trust.	95
Cincinnati B'ks	1 dis	Pennsylvania Fives.	67½@68
Columbus	1 dis	" Sixes.	70
Circleville	1 dis	Pittsburgh Sixes.	102
Zanesville	1 dis	Mer. & Man. B'k	a50
Putnam	1 dis	Exchange Bank	48
Wooster	1 dis	B'k of Pittsburgh	a50
Massillon	1 dis	**Gold & Specie Value**	
Sandusky	1 dis	Fredericksburg	$7 50
Genauga	1 dis	Ten Thalers	7 50
Norwalk	1 dis	Ten Guilders	3 50
Xenia	1 dis	Louisd'ors	4 50
Cleveland	50 dis	Napoleons	3 50
Dayton	1 dis	Ducats	2 12 a 2 20
Fr'klin B'k Colum's	1 dis	Eagle, old	16 60
Chillicothe	1 dis	Do. new	10 00
Scioto	0 dis	Doubloons, Sp'nish	16 00
Lancaster	10 dis	Do. Patriot	15 50
Hamilton	13 dis	Sovereign	4 84
Granville	75 dis	Guineas	5 00
Lake Erie	1 dis		
Farm'rs' B'k Canton	10 dis		
Urbana	45 dis		

☞I offer myself as a candidate for **County Commissioner**, subject to the nomination of the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County, &c., &c.

may 24—w2t. JOHN KING.

☞**County Commissioner.**—I offer myself to the Antimasonic and Whig Convention of Allegheny County, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If nominated and elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity to the people.

HERVEY GIFFIN.

May 20, 1844.—d3&w2t*. Baldwin township.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MOSES BRATT, sr., late of Allegheny city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the estate of Moses Brat, sen., deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the undersigned for settlement.

WILLIAM BRATT, } Administrators.
THOMAS BRATT, }

Allegheny City, May 27, 1844—ma 31—w6t F

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the estate of THOMAS McCLURG, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same for settlement and those indebted will pay the same to

JOHN McCLURG, Admin strator.

Lower St. Clair township, May 24, 1844—w3tF

Benjamin F. Snyder, vs. Maria Snyder, his wife. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny co., No. 2, of Dec. Term, 1843. Libel for divorce presented by T. Howard, Attorney for libellant.

THE defendant in the above case will please take notice that proof having been made that a sul prena and alias subpœna has been issued and returned N. E. J. according to the act of assembly, and that unless the said defendant appears at the court aforesaid, to be held at the city of Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on the third Monday of June next, and show good cause to the contrary, a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony will be made by the said court, at that time pursuant to the prayer of the petitioner, according to the acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

may 24—w4t F ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in CASH for all grades of Wool delivered at his warehouse in Smithfield street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

N. B. Cash paid for LAMBS WOOL.

Pittsburgh, May 17—w7t* WM. BARKER.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH

Commercial Record.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1844.

FREDK. LORENZ—JAMES THOMSON—J. S. DILWORTH.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—₱ lb. Pots..... 3½@3¾ Pearls..... 4¾@4¾
ALE—₱ bbl. XX Ale..... —@7,00 Common do. —@6,00
AXES—₱ dozen. Holmes'..... —@12,00 Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—₱ lb. 7 @ 8
AXLES—₱ lb. Juniata..... 7 @ 8 Axles..... 8 @ 9
BATTING—₱ lb. Superior..... —@15 Common..... —@ 9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen. Large size.. —@7,00 Small " ... —@5,00
BEESWAX—₱ lb. Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—₱ ton. Blooms....50,00 @60,00
CANDLES—₱ lb. City dipped..... —@ 8 Star..... —@25 Sperm b'd at br's.. —@31 " inferior.... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ₱ lb, net. Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... —@ 3 Bevel'd gear'g do.— @ 3½ Light m'chin'y do.— @ 4 Heavy Rolling mill castings do..... —@ 3 Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in..... —@ 3 over 10 in..... —@ 3
10 ₱ ct. off the following articles for cash.
Grate Bars..... —@ 3 Hol'w ware as'ted— @ 3½ Dog Irons..... —@ 4 Sad " ..... —@ 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... —@ 6 Wagon boxes..... —@ 3½ Dearborn " ₱ set.— @6¾ Counter we'hts " —@5½ Tea ket'ls, doz.....@ 9,00 Waffle Irons.....@12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....@ 2,50 24 in bow fr'nt.....@ 2,50 (add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ₱ lb. No. 5 to 10..... —@13 " 11 " 13..... —@19 " 14 ..... —@20
Increasing ½@1c ₱ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ₱ dozen. No. 500..... —@ 9½ " 600..... —@ 7½ " 700..... —@ 7½ " 300,999,1000— @ 7
Cove-let Yarn, lb —@25
Carpet Chain..... —@22
Cotton Twine..... —@20
Candle wick..... —@15
COFFEE—₱ lb. Java, old white.— @ 11 St. Domingo..... 6¾@ 7½ Laguayra ..... 8 @ 9 Rio..... 7¾@ 8¼ Havana ..... 7¾@ 8
COPPER—₱ lb. Braziers'..... —@30 Sheathing..... —@30 Bolt..... —@35 Old..... 16 @16
CORDAGE BY COIL—₱ lb. [0 ₱ ct. off these prices for cash] Manilla..... —@12½ White rope..... —@12 " " tar'd..... —@10 Pack'g yarn fine.— @10 " " com.— @ 9 Ex. P'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75 Long do..... — @2,00 Com. do..... —@1, 0 Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
Cloriode of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,62 Cream Tartar...21 @22 Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½ Glue ..... 12 @15 Galls ..... 20 @25 Gum Arabic....31 @37 Copal..... @50 " Tragacinth.31 @-7½ " Shellac ...16 @18 " Mastic..1,30@1,35 Ipecac..... 75 @87 Jalop, powd'rd..30 @33 Litharge ..... 9½@ 6½ Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8 " Ball..19 @22 Lac Dye..... 25 @25 Magnesia, Carb.31 @37 Manna, Flake..62 @75 Madder, Umbro.22 @ 5 " Com'n.15 @20 Myrrh, Turkey.20 @60 il, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5 " Castor, ...1,15@1,25 " Gassia.....3,25@3,50 " Cloves.....2,75@3 0 " Lemon.....2,25@3,00 " Peppermint.4,7@5,00 Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00 Quinne ..... —@3,50 Rhubard, root'd..65@ 75 Sal Am monac..20 @25 Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½ Sal Soda..... 3 @ 3 Senna .....18 @20 Tartaric Acid..50 @55 Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—₱ lb. Cauwood.....6½@ 7 Fustic ..... 2½@ 3 Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—₱ lb. Polished .....11 @12
FEED—₱ bushel. Bran ..... 5 @ 6 Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—₱ bbl. Sup'fine Monongahela. 3,50@3,57 Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,37@3,44 Wagon ..... 3,37@3,44 Rye ..... —@2,18 Buckwheat.... —@ — do hull'd b'rbls — @ —
FEATHERS—₱ lb. Kentucky .....25 @27 Ohio & Penn'a..25 @28
FISH—₱ bbl. Mackerel,— No. 1..... —@13,00 " 1 hf bls —@ 7,00 " 2.....11, 0@11,50 " 2 hf bls —@ 6,00 " 3..... 8,00@ 9,00 " 1 kitt. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 3,25@ 3,50 " —@2 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No 1 —@13,00 " —@17,00
Cod, ₱ lb..... 4½@ 5 Shad..... 9,25@ 9,50
FRUIT. Almonds, shelled .. —@— " soft .... 20 @22 " hard .. .... —@11
Currants, Zante . —@1 Filberts ..... —@ 9 Figs, Turkey....16 @18 " Malaga.... —@12
Raisins, Muscat. —@— " Bunch. — @2,38 " Bloom. — @2,25
Cranberries, bush. @ — Lemons, Sicily, box.....4,00 @4,50
Oranges do. 3,00 @5,25
Dried Peaches, bushel.....1,00 @1,06½ do. Apples.... 70 @ 75 Green " bbl..1,25 @1,50
GLASS. Black Bottles. Quart, ₱ gross.....@9,00 Pint " .....@7,00 Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gal.....@9,00 Claret, ₱ gross.....@9,00 Window Glass—₱ box—City brands. 8 by 10..... 2,50@2,75 10 by 12..... 3,50@ 3,75 12 by 18..... 8,00@ 9,00 Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 24 12,00@15,00 Country brands. 7 by 9..... 1,31@ 1,37 10 by 12..... 2,31@ 2,37 GUNPOWDER—₱ keg. FFFG..... 5,50 @6,00 Eagle, ¼ lbs.. — @5,00 do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7,00 FFFG do.... — @4,00 Eagle do papers — @5,00 Rock powder. 3,50 @4,00
GRAIN—₱ bushel. Wheat..... 72 @75 Rye ..... 33 @37 Oats..... 20 @25 Corn ..... 35 @37 Barley..... —@— GINSENG—₱ lb. Ginseng .....28 @30
HAY—₱ ton, of 2000 lbs. Timothy.....6,50 @7,00 Clover ..... —@— Straw. 100 bls 3,00 @3,25
HIDES—₱ lb. Missouri..... 9 @12 Spanish..... 15½@17½ do. salted..... 10 @11 do kips & skin 1,25 @1,62 Green ..... —@ 3½
HELM'—₱ lb. Kentucky, dew rotted ..... —@11 Missouri do..... —@12
HOP'S—₱ lb. First sort, '43... 9½@10
INDIGO—by Package. Bengal, lb....1,75 @1,87 Spanish float.1,37 @1,45 Manilla..... 1,20 @1,25
IRON, Juniata, ₱ lb.— [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ₱ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR. 1½ in. to 1½ by ¼ to 1 in..... —@— 5-6 by ¾ in ..... —@— 2½ to 1½ by ¼ to..... —@— 1¾ to 2 by ¾ in..... —@— 1 to 1½ by ¼ to 1-16..... —@— All under

PITTSBURGH—MAY 27, 1844.

☞ Our readers will find the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church increasing in interest. The immediate cause of difficulty now is the late connection of Bishop Andrew with slavery by marriage. No slaveholding Bishop ever has or could be elected in the church, and Bishop Andrew's course has placed the Northern Conferences in a dilemma which can only be avoided by his resignation, or the division of the Church. There is no disciplinary provision, it is contended by the South, by which he can be brought to trial and excluded, as travelling preachers are allowed to hold slaves under certain circumstances, and Bishop Andrew is placed in these circumstances as the *office* of a General Superintendent is not an *order* in the church, and he therefore comes under the rule as a travelling preacher. The North contend that he was elected in 1832, from the South, in view of the fact that he was not a slaveholder, and that his conduct in becoming a slaveholder, with the knowledge that he could not be acceptable to a large majority of the church, is such an indiscretion that the Conference ought to depose him from office, should he refuse to resign.

It is thought by some that he will resign, and the South will waive their demand for a slaveholding Bishop, and the church will remain united as at present. By others it is feared that he will refuse to resign, and the majority proceed to depose him, when a secession of the South will take place. Time will show.

☞ The Clay Club on Friday evening was quite spiritedly addressed by Messrs. CLINE, DARSIE and BIGHAM. The speeches of all the gentlemen were to the purpose, but political speakers should never forget that "brevity is the soul of wit." Mr. DARSIE spoke for the first time since his return. His speech was animated, and to the purpose, and *short*. He will do good execution this fall in disclosing the scenes of corruption he has witnessed at Harrisburgh during the Locofoco reign. He was also present at Harrisburgh when bribery and corruption, as admitted by the Post, was used successfully to secure Parson Muhlenberg's nomination He knows these things, and knows how to tell them too, as the Locofocos will learn to their sorrow.

VAN BUREN.—The Baltimore American says the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, by the Locofoco Convention, which meets in Baltimore, is considered a *settled thing*. The recent commotions in the party seem to have been of a spasmodic kind—involuntary contortions—which may be lulled by soothing treatment or controlled by rigid compression.

The Georgetown Advocate states that a caucus of the delegates to the Locofoco Convention was held in Washington on Monday. The proceedings are said to have been very animated, and resulted in favor of the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President. The Advocate accompanies the announcement with the following remarks:

This, be it understood, although the vote of a majority of this caucus of Democrats, will not be adhered to by the large minority consisting chiefly of Southern Democrats, who, refusing obedience to the Democratic principle of submission to a majority, will secede and give their support to some other individual than the "Northern man" of Lindenwald. Mr. Tyler seems to have as good a chance with these malcontents as any body else.

GENERAL CASS.

☞ Poor Cass is going down, down, down. The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 11th inst., referring to a rumor that Governor Cass was in favor of annexation, says—"that *until the appearance of Mr Van Buren's letter* the understanding that Gov Cass was opposed to annexation was universal in this city, and with the sanction of his friends, many of whom signed the Remonstrance of our citizens."

The unfortunate gentleman seems to have sounded the lowest depths of degradation. After talking against, he writes in favor of, annexation; and then such a letter! and such an argument! That Texas must be annexed to protect our some 16 or 18 millions of people against an anonymous writer in a Scotch Magazine!

The Alexandria Gazette of Wednesday says—

Gen Cass appears to have done himself up completely. It is now remembered, besides his folly at the Court of France, that when he was in Gen Jackson's Cabinet he never could bring himself to have a *decided opinion* as to the removal of the deposites; and his late Texas letter seems to place him in the same predicament on that subject—though he says, if Annexation is *popular* it is all right—and if it 'aint it aint! We have never known a public man "to come down with a run" so rapidly as he has, within the last two weeks!

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1844.

The *Senate* went early into Executive session.

The *House* took up the Naval Appropriation Bill, and the debate went on upon the subject of the annexation of Texas, and kindred subjects. At three o'clock, the debate closed, and Mr. Hunt's amendment, in the form of a proviso, that but one half of the amount appropriated should be expended in the first half of the present year, was carried by tellers, Ayes 62, Noes 61.

The Chairman announced that the amendment was carried.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. reminded the Chairman (Mr. Dromgoole) that he had a right to vote and change the result.

Mr. Dromgoole rose to vote, when objections were heard from several members. Having declared the vote the Chairman could not change the result.

The provisions of the Bill were then read, and an amendment adopted making specific instead of general appropriations for the Navy Yards.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that no ship should be built or rebuilt without the consent of Congress.—This amendment prevailed. Other amendments were offered and rejected. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 23.

In the *Senate*, a bill was passed to redeem the outstanding treasury notes which had been purloined in New Orleans. The Senate spent most of the day in Executive session.

In the *House*, some resolutions were presented from Chappel county, Ga., in favor of Texas annexation, and a motion made to print them. After some debate the question was taken, amid a good deal of interest, as it was considered a test vote on annexation. It resulted in ayes 65, nays 99! No chance for Texas. The Naval appropriation bill was amended in Committee of the Whole, and finally reported to the House. The *Post Office Bill was taken up and finally passed*. The House took up the Fortification bill, during the pendency of which an adjournment took place. An amendment was adopted in the Naval Appropriation Bill, *abolishing the use of corporal punishment*.

THE MILITIA LAW.

Considerable desire is manifested at present to become acquainted with the provisions of the late Militia Law. A pretty full abstract which we intended to publish we have mislaid, but we have prepared the following synopsis which contains the principal provisions of the law.

Synopsis of an "Act to reduce the expenses of the Militia System of Pennsylvania and to provide a more rigid mode for the collection of fines.

Section 1. The act of 2nd April 1822 to continue in force except wherein revised by the present. Sect. 2. Enjoins training—by paying $1 to the County Treasury any person may be exempt from service for one year. Sect. 3. How and by whom enrollments are to be made. Sect. 4. Person appointed to make out lists of absentees liable to a fine of $50 for neglect of duty. Sect. 5. Prescribes the duty of Brigade Inspectors. Sect. 6. Same. Sect. 7. County Commissioners to place in the hands of collectors of Taxes duplicates of absentees, and collectors liable to a fine of $50 for neglect or refusal to collect fines. Sec. 8. Persons liable to duty, but exempt from circumstances, to make affidavit of the same before any Magistrate on payment of 12½ cents. Sect. 9. When delinquents are not found collectors to make oath to that effect. Sect. 10. Proceeds of fines to be a military fund. Sect. 11. Fines of field officers for non attendence on training days $4 per day—staff officers $2: company officers $2—musicians $2—non-commissioned officers and privates 50 cents.

Sect. 12. Honorary members of Volunteer Companies not exempt from Militia duty. Sect 13. All free able bodied whites between 18 and 45 liable to duty: list of persons and classes wholly exempt.—Sect. 14. Prescribes what shall be an excuse from duty. Sect. 15. Prescribes what expenses shall be paid by the state. Sect. 16. How Military fund shall be disbursed, and provides that every citizen, who shall enroll himself in a Volunteer Company, and pay annually the sum of $2, shall be exempt from Military duty. Sect. 17. What amount of music will be paid for. Sect. 18. Pay of officers. Sect. 19. Brigade Inspectors' accounts Sect 20. Provides for elections; where no organization exists if citizens neglect or refuse to assemble and organize they shall each pay $2 per annum. Sect. 21. How and by whom in certain cases enrollments are to be made Sect. 22 If captains or officers, whose duty it is, neglect or refuse to give a list, roll and absentees, to be fined for the former $10 -latter $50.—Sect. 23. Adjutant General's duty. Sect. 24. Number necessary to constitute a company. Sect. 25. Surplus of Military fund to be distributed to the several Volunteer companies of Commonwealth under certain conditions. Sect. 26. Care of public arms.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1844.

Mr. Walker closed his speech at about 4 P. M. last evening in favor of the ratification of the President's Treaty to annex Texas to the Union, and in reply to Mr. Benton. Many of the Senators left the Senate Chamber to listen to the debate which was going on in the House and which was of the most animated, and at times of the most excited character.—The remarks of Mr. Giddings of Ohio, though embodying more than his usual moderation, prompted two or three personal interruptions from Mr. Payne of Ala., Mr. Belser of Ala., Mr. Burt of S. C. and in reference to the argument from Messrs. Causin and Brengle, of Md.

Mr Payne, amidst confusion and uproar, was called to order for putting a personal question to Mr Giddings as to his aiding a Mr. Torrey, an Abolitionist, in negro-stealing. Mr. Giddings said from the respect he had to others he would answer that this was the first time he had ever heard of the charge, and that it was entirely unfounded. Mr Payne amidst general cries to order from the Chair and others, persisted for a time in talking at and to Mr Giddings, and when the committee rose he asked the Speaker if it was in order to address the House in reference to its dignity and honor. The Speaker said it was not

Mr. Belser, who is less excitable, though much excited upon the Texas Question, asked Mr Giddings if he was willing to vote for a Slaveholder for President? Mr G responded that the gentleman knew but little of him if he supposed that he could be governed upon such a question by such a motive. He never looked to the question, whether a man was a Slaveholder or not, in voting for President (Cries of "good" "good" from many Southern members) He only asked whether the man he voted for would stand by the Constitution? In regard to the institution of Slavery he had never proposed or argued that the General Government or Free States had control over it—His opinion was that Slavery was a State institution, sanctioned and supported by State authority, and that there was no power in the Government to uphold or to end it.

Mr. G. having pronounced the Census returns to be full of gross errors, and animadverted upon the letter of the Secretary of State to the British minister making these errors the basis of an argument for Texas and Slavery, Mr. BURT, of S. C, much excited at the tenor of these remarks, demanded an explanation, which was only given by repeating what was before said.

Messrs Causin and Brengle, of Maryldnd, took Mr Giddings up in a quiet way, and in good temper, upon the ground assumed by him that the Government was not under the Constitution to recognise slaves as property, and to protect the South in the possession of that property. Mr. Causin made a brief, ingenious and able speech in defence of his position.

The discussion happily terminated in the use of nothing more than an excited manner, and somewhat excited language, and on the part of Mr Payne a premeditated insult to the jmember from Ohio, which the Chairman of the Committee (Dromgoole of Va) and the members of the Committee, promptly checked by demands for "order."

The result of this wandering debate was the adoption of a Resolution between five and six P. M. to terminate the debate upon the Navy bill this day at three o'clock.

The discussion was resumed at one o'clock to-day in the Senate in Executive Session upon the Texas Treaty. Mr. Choate of Mass addressed the Senate at length, and in opposition to the Treaty.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The executive session in the Senate yesterday, from all accounts, was of the most interesting character. Mr Choate's speech against the treaty is spoken of openly as very able and unanswerable, probably the most able which has been made on the subject.

Mr Walker replied briefly last evening to some few of Mr. Choate's remarks. The question then, from all I can learn, assumed a new aspect in the introduction of a Resolution by Mr. McDuffie, proposing the annexation of Texas by an act of Congress or by the consent of the U. States and Texas. A Joint resolution was introduced to this effect. The introduction of this resolution is regarded as a virtual abandonment of the Treaty presented to the Senate by the President. It will sustain it as it is probable the Southern Democratic members will generally do.

The Treaty itself is regarded, I believe, by very many in favor of the annexation of Texas, as entirely indefensible, and the complaint of many Texas men is that the Treaty has greatly injured the cause of annexation.

It is among the probable things that the Treaty will be abandoned altogether, and the question discussed upon some of the Resolutions now before the Senate.

There are a large number of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention now in the city. There seems to be a great variety of opinion as to who will be the candidate nominated. The Van Buren stock is highest,—the Tyler lowest, and Cass pretty well up. There is much caucussing and great agitation upon the subject which will be until Monday. A majority of Delegates appear to be in the city. It is not improbable that many of these difficulties may be settled before the Convention meets, and if not amicably then by agreeing to differ.

Mr. Clay reached Lexington on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, in fine health and spirits. He was enthusiastically received by thousands, welcomed home by Ex-Chief Justice Robertson, and escorted to Ashland by the blaze of hundreds of torch lights.

He attempted to escape the pageant, but the people forestalled him. They drew him out of the stage at the suburbs and compelled him to receive their formal greetings through Judge Robertson and to hear their spontaneous cheers He replied good humoredly, that he was very happy to see them—happy to see every one of them—but there was a fine old lady in the neighborhood he would rather see than any body else; and, begging them to allow him to hasten to Ashland, bade them good night. But they conducted him safely thither, amidst thunders of joyous acclamations, and left him to the repose he so much desired.—*Frankfort Com.*

From the Louisville Journal of Tuesday.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—*Monday*, May 20th. The annual report from the board of education was received as a special order of the day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The annual report of the board of foreign missions is to be received as the order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M. and that of the board of domestic missions, for Wednesday, and that of the board of publication for Thursday next, each day at 10 o clock, A. M.

The assembly in the afternoon session voted against hearing the appeal and complaint of Rev R. J. Breckenridge and others.

During the meeting for devotional exercises in the evening the Rev. Mr. Lewis gave a most interesting description of the missionary and character and operations of the kirk of Scotland for the last thirty years—representing it as a part of her pious philanthropy, that every church of the establishment should oversha dow and support, at least, one public school.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, was discovered to be on fire. The most of the wood-work of the building was destroyed or badly injured. Doubtless the work of an incendiary.

From the New York Tribune.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1844.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—TUESDAY, May 21.

BISHOP WAUGH took the Chair, and the Conference was opened as usual.

MR. PAINE, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Episcopacy, in obedience to the instructions of the Conference, given yesterday, submitted a report on the connection of Bishop Andrew with Slavery, covering a communication from the Bishop himself, which was read as follows:

"Dear Brethren:—In reply to your inquiry, I submit the following statement of all the facts bearing upon my connexion with slavery.

"1 Several years since an old lady of Augusta, Ga., bequeathed to me a mulatto girl in trust that I should take care of her until she should be 19 years of age, and that *with her consent* I should then send her to Liberia; and that in case of her refusal I should keep her and make her as free as the laws of the state of Georgia would permit. When the time arrived she refused to go to Liberia, and, of her own choice remains *legally* my slave, although I derive no pecuniary profit from her, she continuing to live in her own house on my lot, and has been, and is at perfect liberty to go to a free State at her pleasure; but the laws of the State will not permit her emancipation, nor admit such deed of emancipation to record, and she refuses to leave the State In her case, therefore, I have been made a slaveholder legally, but not with my own consent.

2 About five years since the mother of my former wife left to her daughter, *not to me*, a negro boy, and as my wife died without a will more than two years since, by the laws of the State he becomes legally my property. In this case, as in the former, emancipation is impracticable in the State, but he shall be at liberty to leave the State whenever I shall be satisfied that he is prepared to provide for himself, or I can have sufficient security that he will be protected and provided for in the place to which he may go.

3. In the month of January last, I married my present wife, she being at the time possessed of Slaves inherited from her former husband's estate, and belonging to *her*. Shortly after my marriage, being unwilling to become their owner, regarding them as strictly *hers*, and the law not permitting their emancipation, I secured them to her by a deed of trust.

It will appear obvious to you, from the above statement of facts, that I have neither bought nor sold a slave—that in the only two instances in which I am legally a slaveholder emancipation is impracticable As to the servants owned by my wife, I have no legal responsibility in the premises, nor could my wife emancipate them if she desired to do so. I have thus frankly stated all the facts in the case, and submit the statement for the consideration of the General Conference.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES O ANDREW.

New York, May 21, 1844.

MR. COLLINS, of the Baltimore Conference, said he would move to lay the communication of the Bishop on the table until to-morrow. He did so because he understood there was to be a meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon of the Delegates from the Northern Conferences, to consider this subject—a meeting which it was hoped and expected would be attended by some of the brethren of the South. He hoped, too, that God would be present.

The motion of Mr. COLLINS was put and carried, after which

Dr CAPERS, of S. C, said he supposed the announcement of such a meeting as that of which Mr. Collins had spoken was hardly in order; but, as it had been made he also would notify a meeting of the Delegates of the Southern Conferences, to be held in the basement of the Church at three o'clock this afternoon.

The CHAIR read a communication from Dr. BOND, Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, stating that a report was in circulation implicating the Northern delegates in a design to force the South to secede from the Church. As his name had been used as authority in the case, he wished to have an opportunity to contradict the report.

On motion, Dr. BOND was allowed to address the Conference. He said the report in question first reached him last night, though he understood it had been in circulation several days, and that his name had been given as authority for it. He would solemnly declare that he had never heard of such a plan from any man, east, west or north, and of all the brethren from the Northern Conferences who had conversed with him respecting the present difficulties in the Church, not one had spoken of secession in any other light than as a calamity. Two unworthy motives had been assigned for this supposed plan to force the South to secede, which were even more disgraceful than the plan itself, but which he would not name. He should feel degraded in his own esteem, if he did not think himself one of the last men to whom such a plan would be proposed, and no obligations of secrecy could prevail with him to prevent a disclosure of the treason. He was fondly attached to the Church, and if it should please God to raise the cloud which had settled down upon our ark, the day which should witness that event would be kept by him as a jubilee, and every recurring anniversary observed as a day of thanksgiving, on which he would teach his children and grand-children what God had done for the salvation of the Church. If the mind of any brother had been abused by this unfounded report, he hoped it would be set right by this emphatic denial.

Mr. SEHON, of the Ohio Conference, was understood to say that he had never heard of this report til now, and that those with whom he acted loved the Church and would never secede from it unless driven to do so by circumstances beyond their control

The CHAIR said that farther discussion was out of order, as no motion was before the Conference.

Dr. BANGS rising, the Conference gave him leave to speak. He had heard of this report for the first time yesterday morning. It had come to him in this shape—that before the meeting of the Conference a design had been formed and avowed to force Bishop Andrew to resign, force the South to secede, and seize upon the property of the Church. He had heard no name given as authority. He took this occasion to say that he did not believe one word of this report, or that any Nothern man had ever formed any such plan.

Mr. DOW, of New Hampshire, addressed the Chair but

Mr SMITH, of Virginia, rising, a motion was put and carried, giving him leave to speak. He said that if he were personally implicated in the reports alluded to, his delicacy of feeling would impose upon him the duty of silence—But he was not thus implicated, though others were. He wished to say that the true issue had not been stated. It never had been affirmed, so far as he knew, that a formal meeting had been held and the design avowed to effect a separation; but it had been charged that it was the purpose of certain men to pursue such measures as would lead to this result. This was the true issue, and if it was denied, he would meet the allegation with proof.

A motion was made that Mr Dow have leave to speak, but that gentleman said he had no disposition to address the Conference. The floor had been given to another when he was fairly entitled to it, having been distinctly seen and recognised by the Chair: he should therefore say nothing upon the subject. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. PORTER, of Mass, said he thought enough had been said, and that the Conference had better proceed with its business.

Bishop WAUGH made a few remarks, explaining his reasons for giving the floor to Mr Smith instead of Mr. Dow, when the subject introduced by Dr. Bond was before the Conference.

Mr. Dow replied, stating the ground upon which he charged the Chair with unfairness. The subject was then dropped.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 22, Evening.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

The Conference opened with the usual religious exercises, an earnest prayer being offered up by Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, whose allusions to the important discussion of the day were freely responded to by the preachers on both sides of the house, as still in peace and unity they worshipped together in the sanctuary of the living God. Bishop Morris presided.

At the early hour of nine o'clock the galleries were well filled with spectators of both sexes, who were evidently full of expectation. The members of the Conference seemed thoughtful and concerned, and the countenances of the two great leaders exhibited strong lines of anxiety. After the presentation of reports, &c. the great "war of principles" was commenced Mr. Griffith, of the Baltimore Conference, opened by proposing the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, the Rev. James O. Andrew, one of the Bishops of the M. E. church, has become a slaveholder, and whereas it has been, from the origin of said church, a settled policy and the invariable usage to elect no person to the office of Bishop who was embarrassed with this "great evil," as under such circumstances it would be impossible for a Bishop to exercise the functions and perform the duties assigned to him as general superintendent with acceptance, in that large portion of his charge in which slavery does not exist and whereas Bishop Andrew was himself nominated by our brethren of the slaveholding states, and elected by the General Conference of 1832, as a candidate who, though living in the midst of a slaveholding population, was nevertheless free from "all personal connexion with slavery: and whereas this is, of all periods in our history as a church, the one least favorable to such an innovation upon the practice and usage of Methodism as confiding a part of the itinerant general superintendency to a slaveholder; therefore,

Resolved, That the Rev James O Andrew be and he is hereby affectionately requested to resign his office as one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Signed, ALFRED GRIFFITH.
JOHN DAVIS.

Mr. Griffith took up the subject as to the permanency of the office of Bishop, contending that the incumbents were amenable to the General Conference and removable in case of their becoming, in the judgment of the Conference, unfit for the office. In case of aberration of mind, who would doubt the right of the Conference to exercise such power? Or in case the Bishop became involved in any other embarrassment, should they not do it? Was nothing but gross immorality sufficient to authorise the Conference in such action?

[Here the speaker's time having expired under the rule of Conference, it was moved that the rule allowing only 15 minutes to each member be suspended during the debate. This was carried.]

Mr. Griffith then proceeded: the ministerial office does not and cannot necessarily involve the official relation of a Bishop. It was one thing to be a minister and quite another thing to be an officer of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An officer, however, must of necessity be a minister. The Bishops were not to be regarded as a distinct order in this General Conference, but strictly as officers.

The ministerial character of Bishop Andrew was not at issue before this Conference; the question was simply whether as an officer of the General Conference he could perform the duties which have been assigned him with acceptance to the people. The Conference knew that he could not. If he could believe that the reverend brother whom he so much esteemed could discharge the duties of his office with acceptation to the people, he was the last man who would attempt to lay hands upon him. He loved him: but simply because he had voluntarily placed himself in this position before the General Conference he would affectionately request him to resign.

He would, before sitting down, solemnly conjure the brethren not to suffer their minds to turn away from the true issue, but to keep it steadily in view that the question solely referred to the capacity of Bishop Andrew for complying with the requisitions of the book of discipline in reference to the duties of a general superintendent of the M. E. Church.

Mr Longstreet rose to propose an amendment to the preamble and resolutions; this amendment being objected to, Mr. Drake proposed so to amend the preamble that it shall read "whereas Bishop Andrew had become connected with slavery, as presented in his statement of yesterday," &c. which was admitted and incorporated with the resolution.

No speaker rising, Bishop Soule said he would take the opportunity of addressing a few remarks to the Conference; not with the intention of entering into the merits of the question, but to throw out a few considerations for the government of the body in discussing this question. He need not conceal from them that at the commencement of this session he had experienced, in reference to this question, deep mental distress and agony. But that had passed away, and he was then perfectly calm.

He had no personal interest in the matter beyond his connexion with his associates, and he would say that so far as he was concerned, he was willing to be immolated; not upon the altar of the North or the South, but alone on the altar of the union of the M. E. Church. He proceeded to urge the members of the Conference to meet the question with hard arguments if they could, but with soft words.

He reminded them that it was more becoming for the senior brethren to speak on this subject, and that they were debating this point before several tribunals—the tribunal of the spectators who could judge of the decorum that ought to be observed in a body of Christian ministers; the tribunal of their own Church; of other churches, none of which had legislated on the question of slavery; and before the tribunal of public opinion, which would judge them by their own book of constitution and laws.

Dr. Durbin inquired whether they were to consider from the amended preamble, that Bishop Andrew admitted that by his marriage he had become possessed legally, if only momentarily, of these slaves.

The point was conceded.

Mr. Stanford supported the resolution on the ground of expediency. The Bishop would not be able to fulfil his duties in a considerable portion of the connexion, and to save continual bickering, the certain disruption of the societies, and the necessary and inevitable secession of thousands of members to the ranks of their enemies, it was necessary to pursue the course they were adopting.

After Mr Sandford sat down a few moments passed before another speaker rose, the leading men on each side being reluctant as yet to enter fairly into the contest. Soon, however,

Dr. Winans rose, evidently laboring under powerful emotion, but he said he was calm, though it might be the calmness of despair. While he admitted the right of every member on the other side to assign his reasons for voting for this resolution, he claimed the right closely to scrutinize those for the remarkable action the Conference was called upon to take. Passing by the right of the Conference which he had admitted in the abstract, to remove a Bishop, he passed on to dissect the positions laid down in the preamble to the resolution.

The first he contended was untrue—it had not been the settled and invariable usage of the M E General Conference not to elect a person holding slaves to the office of Bishop.—The mere fact that the thing had not been done did not constitute invariable usage to the contrary. They might not have had an eligible person for a Bishop who was a slaveholder—Or other circumstances might have been unfavorable to his election

But it was also contrary to fact—at the General Conference held in Philadelphia a slave holding Bishop was nominated, and would have been elected but for the management and trickery of members of the Baltimore Conference

But the second position in the preamble was more palpably untrue. It went on the principle that Bishop Andrew was elected to the office of Bishop by Southern nomination. Now he would not deny that some Southern members, had been concerned in his nomination, but that the Southern section of the M. E. Church had not done this was well known to be the fact.

That some Southern members had become involved in that conspiracy to defeat the election of a slaveholding Bishop, he admitted, and that if it had not been so they should have elected one, could not be denied, for just when a Southern slaveholding preacher, (Dr. Capers,) had been nominated, some of these Southern members came forward with Jas O. Andrew and defeated the election of Dr C So that it cannot be the invariable usage and custom to elect a non-slaveholding Bishop.

Dr W then recapitulated the facts of the case, and contended that Bishop Andrew was just as unfit in December, 1843, when he held the two slaves who would not be manumitted, as in January, 1844, when he had declined taking away his wife's property, and secured these slaves to her by a deed of trust—He had in no way altered the position of these slaves

Now what, sir, (says Dr W) is the reason assigned for making this very modest request to Bishop Andrew? Why, sir, that of expediency and that alone It so, we tell you that by the vote contemplated by this Conference, you will render it expedient—nay more, indispensable—nay more, uncontrollably necessary—that the southern members of the Church should—

(At this moment there was a death-like silence, disturbed only by the suppressed breathing and half escaping sighs of the speaker and many others,)—I dare not pronounce the word. You know what I mean. The reverend gentleman shortly afterward avowed that it would certainly, necessarily and uncontrollably drive them to a separation, and he pressed the point with an impassioned eloquence which time and space, without other reasons, exclude from our columns.

Dr. Pierre, of the Georgia Conference confirmed all his brother had said. He made some most feeling allusions to the position they were driven to, and declared that he would rather have been laid in his grave, with his heart as cold as the sod above him, than have seen the day when they should thus be driven away. Voluntarily they would never go; but would remain at any sacrifice except that of a vital principle.

It was then moved and carried that the Conference have afternoon sittings. Dr. Durbin moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was lost by a tie vote of 82, and the conference adjourned to half past three o'clock.

HALF PAST 3 O'CLOCK P M.

Conference opened as usual, Bishop Soule in the chair.

Mr. Cooper moved to postpone the further consideration of Bishop Andrew's case till to-morrow but the motion did not prevail.

The Conference was then addressed by Messrs. Berryman, Crowder, Colman, Smith, Spencer and Early, but we are compelled to omit our report of their remarks. Adjourned.

☞ The *Sixtieth* Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Pennsylvania, met in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. We see nothing in the published proceedings of any general interest so far, the proceedings being confined to preliminaries, religious exercises, &c.

THE WINDING UP OF THE TURN-OUTS.—We shall not attempt to describe the Militia parades on Saturday. It is enough to say that the whole affair was done up completely—Herod was out-Heroded. The muster of Friday was not a patching to that of Saturday. Will the ladies ever wear bustles again?

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 18th instant, says the Mississippi is still rising. "The Missouri its tributaries, and indeed all the streams are full. The American bottom, opposite this city, is submerged, and is impassable. The boat at the new ferry has ceased her trips. Illinois town, opposite the city, is deluged. We were over last night—and such a scene! But we have no space now for description. The water is higher than it was in 1826, and it is impossible to predict when or where it will cease rising. A few feet more will bring it to the threshold of the warehouses on the landing. It will not rise so rapidly now, however, as before it was over its banks. The most disastrous results are apprehended to attend and succeed this inundation. The Illinois shore, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, we are informed, is rising in at a fearful rate. Additional rise from the upper Mississippi is expected.

The steamboat Lynx, reported high and dry upon the prairies over which the water was running above Prairie du Chien, was towed to Galena a few days since. A higher rise than the one which placed her there carried her off, with the assistance of Capt. Throckmorton, of the Gen. Brooke. The boilers were taken out and placed on the Gen. Brooke, and then she floated off without further difficulty. The boat is unimpaired.—St Louis Rep. of 16th

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell sixty-five acres of most excellent land, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, near the Saltsburg road. There are sixteen acres of good meadow, and thirty-five of arable land, in a good state of cultivation. About twenty acres of good coal; an excellent orchard, several never failing springs; other advantages combined.
ma 27—w3t*T ROBERT ROSS.

FROM the New York Gazette October 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla.—It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable preparation, which will be found advertised in another column. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly interesting newspaper, every now and then, one or two numbers of which we have already noticed; and the medicine itself has been endorsed by nearly all the press of the western country—and would not, justly endorsed, be in its favor, moreover, very flattering testimonials from the most eminent practitioners in every part of the country where it has been used. There is beauty and taste enough in the bottles and in the labels in which they are enveloped, to induce a purchase, even if the preparation itself were not one of the "sovereignest in the world," as every one must believe it is—that is, every one who would not resist a mass of documentary evidence conclusive enough to convert a Turk to Christianity. Buy one of the bottles, speak for yourself, and see whether you do not agree with us on this point.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
may 22 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

NEW LEATHER STORE,
No. 101 Wood Street,
Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.
N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A new and valuable improvement in Lock Gates.

THE subscriber has invented a new mode for opening lock gates for passing boats, &c., which possesses great advantages over the old plan, and having obtained a patent for his improvement, he is now prepared to sell his rights for any portion of the United States, either for canal or river navigation.

As the Monongahela Navigation Company have adopted this improvement, an opportunity is offered to all who are desirous of seeing it in operation, at lock No. 1, about one mile above this city, at which place the patentee can at all times be consulted by letter or otherwise. Below will be found a testimony of the character and worth of the improvement from so respectable a source that it cannot fail to secure its adoption by all canal and slack water companies. HENRY McCARTY.
Pittsburgh, May 11, 1844.

TESTIMONIALS.

Governor METCALFE, President of the Board of Internal Improvements of Kentucky, accompanied by Captain Sanders, one of the Corps of Engineers, and superintendent of the Ohio River Improvements, visited, on Friday morning, Lock No. 1 on the Monongahela, to examine the new arrangement, invented by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Henry McCarty, for suspending and working the gates. They were both highly pleased with the invention, and the Governor expressed himself strongly in favor of having the principle applied to the lock gates on the Kentucky and Green rivers. The improvements on these rivers are of the same character as those on the Monongahela—all leading to the vast commerce of our beautiful Ohio. Mr. McCarty's invention has all the useful character of simplicity and practicability. By the aid of iron rods almost the entire weight of the gate is supported, and the friction roller at the bottom dispensed with. A triangular lever, the end of which is supported on a wheel traversing the top of the lock wall, is worked by an endless chain around a capstan. Neither chains nor rollers work under water. All repairs are tangible and in sight.—The head of the gate, swung under the new arrangement is opened in *three quarters* of a minute by one man—whereas it takes *three and a half* minutes for three men to open the leaf of the other gate, which is suspended in the ordinary manner—thereby lessening the time of lockage at least five minutes, which with the saving of labor recommends this invention for adoption on all slack-water navigatio. The locks on the Monongahela improvement, on which this invention has been tried and is in operation, are 50 feet chambers, the size of the locks at Louisville. may 14—d1w&w2m.

Scratch! Scratch!!

TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Who would, for a single day scratch, when afflicted with the Tetter, Itch, or other diseases of the skin, if they knew what would relieve and cure them?

'Tis horrible to be obliged to rub and scratch when alone, but more horrible to abstain from it (for decency sake) when in company. Let it be remembered that Dr. LEIDY'S TETTER and ITCH OINTMENT is the most efficacious of any other preparation in existence, in curing the Tetter, Itch and other diseases of the skin.—As all diseases of the skin must arise from the impurity of the blood and fluids of the body, and where such, diseases may be of long standing, and the constitution affected thereby, if Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills be used with the Ointment, they will cure any case whatever, and if they do not, the money will be returned by Dr. Leidy. Most cases, however, will be effectually cured by Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment, unless the whole system is impregnated by the diseased humors which will be completely carried off from the system by Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, and the surface of the skin healed by the Ointment. Price of Ointment, 25 cts.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may 10 corner of Wood and Sixth sts.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

ALL the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJAMIN LYTLE.
Union township, Washington county, Pa.

This is to certify that I gave one vial of Sellers' Vermifuge to a daughter of mine, eleven years of age, and that she passed 94 large worms. The one vial was worth a dozen of any other kind I have ever used.
JAMES LITTLE.
Robinson township, April 10, 1844.

Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pa.
Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge, according to the directions, and she passed 30 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted.
Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood Street. Sold also by J. Mitchell, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city. may 6

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Peebles township, near East Liberty, on the 8th inst., a RED COW, with a stripe of white on her back, white belly, and a speckled face, crumpled horns about 3 or 4 years old; no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. She is entered on the township book at East Liberty.
may 21—w3t*T. LEWIS JOHNSTON.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of ANN COATES, of Lower St. Clair township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment; and your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.
ANN COATES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of said township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Carter, Thomas Snodgrass,
Th. Dunlavy, James Flanigan,
J. P. Ross, W. McGinness,
Robert Crawford, George McCartney,
John Dunlavy, J. C. Shafer,
Henry Ingram, Daniel Dunglay,
James McDonnell, V. A. Reed.
may 21—w3t*T

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,
Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.
For particulars call at this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.
Jan. 2d.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office in 4th street, between Wood and Smithfield.
August 11, 1843.—wly.

**CAUT